The Literary Digest

Vol. XXXI., No. 22. Whole No. 814. NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25, 1905. Price per Copy, 10c

Exchange
Nov 1905
1285 Summit Av

CONTENTS

TOPICS OF THE DAY:
American Aid to the Suffering Jews of Russia 773
Mr. Hearst as a National Figure 774
Another "Rich Man's Panic" 775
Fatal Defect of Our Navy 777
Federal Control in Yellow Fever Outbreaks . 777
The Beef Packers' Plea of Immunity 778
Rebellion in the Isle of Pines 779

LETTERS AND ART:
Disappearance of the Last Great Racial Art . 780
The Theodore Roosevelt Professorship in Berlin 780
Amateurishness of Lowell 781
Singers and their Brains 782
The Hypnotism of Art 783

SCIENCE AND INVENTION:
Effect of Climate on Health 784
Our Peanut Crop 784
Milk in Solid Form 785
Is Disease Benevolent? 785
Racial Superiority and Inferiority 786
A Cure for Bad Temper 786
Contests in Weather Prediction 787
Alcohol as a Medicine 787
Photography under Difficulties 787
Some Evils of Cold Storage 788
Height of the Atmosphere 788

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD:
A Great Jewish Celebration in America . . . 789
The "Christian Note" in the Thanksgiving Proclamation 790
A Plea for the Religious Drama 790
Twentieth Century Calvinism 791
The Modern Ideal of Foreign Missions . . . 792

FOREIGN COMMENT:
A New Weapon of Revolution 793
Plight of the London Poor 794
When a Neighbor's House is on Fire 795
French View of Political "Brigandage" in America 795
Another Royal Capitulation 796

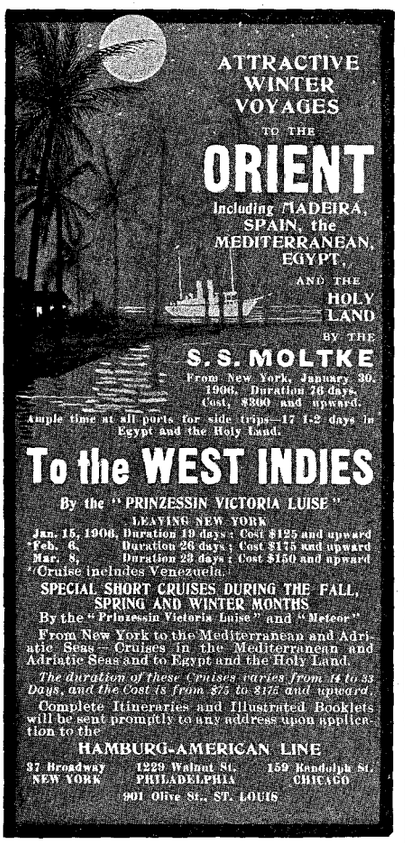
NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY . . . 797-798

MISCELLANEOUS 799-812

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY. Publishers. 44-60 East 23rd st., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TRAVEL


ATTRACTIVE WINTER VOYAGES
TO THE
ORIENT
Including MADEIRA, SPAIN, the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, AND THE HOLY LAND
BY THE
S.S. MOLTKE
From New York, January 30, 1906. Duration 76 days. Cost, $300 and upward.
Ample time at all ports for side trips—17 1-2 days in Egypt and the Holy Land.
To the WEST INDIES
By the "PRINZESSIN VICTORIA LUISE"
LEAVING NEW YORK
Jan. 15, 1906, Duration 19 days; Cost $125 and upward
Feb. 6, Duration 26 days; Cost $175 and upward
Mar. 8, Duration 23 days; Cost $150 and upward
Cruise includes Venezuela.
SPECIAL SHORT CRUISES DURING THE FALL, SPRING AND WINTER MONTHS
By the "Prinzessin Victoria Luise" and "Meteor"
From New York to the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas—Cruises in the Mediterranean and Adriatic Seas and to Egypt and the Holy Land.
The duration of these Cruises varies from 14 to 33 Days, and the Cost is from $75 to $175 and upward.
Complete Itineraries and Illustrated Booklets will be sent promptly to any address upon application to the
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
37 Broadway NEW YORK
1229 Walnut St. PHILADELPHIA
159 Randolph St. CHICAGO
901 Olive St., ST. LOUIS

University Travel

Spring Tours of 1906

Germany, Italy, and **Greece,** under the leadership of Dr. C. L. Babcock, sailing from New York February 17th.

Italy and **Switzerland,** under the leadership of Mr. Rossiter Howard of Paris, sailing from New York February 17th.

Greece, Italy, Bernese Oberland, the Rhine, Belgium, England, and **Scotland,** under the leadership of Dr. H. F. Willard of Chicago, sailing from New York March 24th.

Intellectual leadership of University men.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

TOURS TO THE ORIENT

Luxurious and leisurely travel through lands famous in romance, history and sacred story.

COOK'S THIRTY-NINTH ANNUAL SERIES of select limited Parties leave Jan. 6, 9, 26, Feb. 3, 17, 27, for the MEDITERRANEAN, EGYPT, the NILE, HOLY LAND, TURKEY, GREECE, etc.

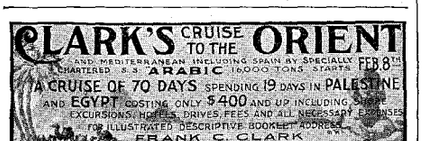
$660 - TO - $1,090

Including All Expenses, first class throughout.
Send for illustrated Programme.

THOS. COOK & SON,

New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, San Francisco, and 125 offices abroad.

Established 1841.


CLARK'S CRUISE TO THE ORIENT
AND MEDITERRANEAN, INCLUDING SPAIN BY SPECIALLY CHARTERED S.S. ARABIC 16000 TONS STARTS FEB. 8TH
A CRUISE OF 70 DAYS SPENDING 19 DAYS IN PALESTINE AND EGYPT COSTING ONLY $400 AND UP INCLUDING SHORE EXCURSIONS, HOTELS, DRIVES, FEES AND ALL NECESSARY EXPENSES
FOR ILLUSTRATED DESCRIPTIVE BOOKLET ADDRESS
FRANK C. CLARK
96 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

FOR MEN WHO THINK AND ACT

"The Affirmative Intellect," by Chas. Ferguson. 90c.
Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

TRAVEL

WABASH SYSTEM

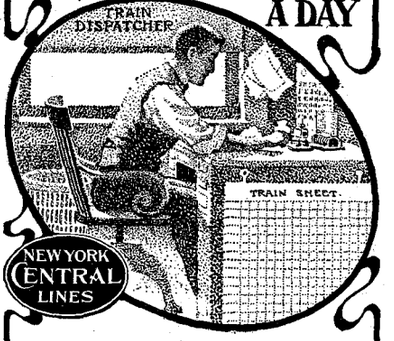
The GREAT INTERMEDIATE ROUTE BETWEEN
THE EAST and WEST

THROUGH CAR SERVICE IS OPERATED BETWEEN
NEW YORK, BOSTON
AND
CHICAGO and ST. LOUIS
AND WITH BUT ONE CHANGE TO
KANSAS CITY and OMAHA

All trains are served by Dining Cars on which
SERVICE IS FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY PARTICULAR

C. S. CRANE, Gen'l Pass. and Ticket Agent,
St. Louis, Mo.

26 THROUGH TRAINS A DAY



Twenty-six fast through trains every day—a train every hour in the twenty-four and even better—between the big cities—Chicago, Toledo, Cleveland, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, Buffalo, New York, Boston.

Such is the extent of the splendid service—the greatest in America—afforded by the

Lake Shore
& Michigan Southern Ry.

in connection with the New York Central, Boston & Albany, Pittsburg & Lake Erie and Big Four Route.

The Lake Shore is widely recognized as the most comfortable fast service route in America.

Address undersigned about your travel matters.

A. J. SMITH, Gen. Pass. Agt., Cleveland, O.
C. F. DALY, Passenger Traffic Manager, Chicago, Ill.

EUROPE and ORIENT

Twenty-fifth season of uninterrupted success. Comfort and leisure. Thorough sightseeing under expert guidance. Limited parties. All arrangements first class. Special tours arranged for small private parties. **DR. and MRS. HOWARD S. PAINE, 148 Ridge Street, Glens Falls, N. Y.**

To China Japan Honolulu Hawaiian and Philippine Islands

ALL ORIENTAL PORTS

Southern Pacific

offers direct trans-continental connections by way of San Francisco.

Latest dining, sleeping and observation cars, with clean motive power (Oil Burning Locomotives).

The best route for comfortable travel and picturesque scenery.

Connecting at San Francisco with new and palatial ships of the

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.
Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.
Toyo Kisen Kaisha

Inquire

NEW YORK: 349 and 1 Broadway.
BOSTON: 170 Washington St.
PHILADELPHIA: 632 Chestnut St.
BALTIMORE: Piper Building, Baltimore St.
SYRACUSE: 212 W. Washington St.

The Art of Travel

The best book printed discussing the practical problems of European travel. 180 pages. In paper, twenty cents; in cloth, fifty cents.

BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL
201 Clarendon Street, Boston, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CHRISTIAN HERALD

Over 1,200 Large Pages a Year. Not a Dull Line from New Year's Day to New Year's Eve. Always Full of Bright Pictures

Issued 52 Times a Year (Including Our Exquisite "Home-Coming of the Bride" Calendar), at $1.50 per Annum. Louis Klopsch, Proprietor

The Ideal Family Magazine—Issued Fifty-two Times a Year

Jeannette L. Gilder
Eminent Author and Critic

¶ Whatever Magazines you may Subscribe for, be Sure to include **The Christian Herald, Founded A. D. 1878.** For the Weekly Visits of **The Christian Herald** will Bring Added Sunshine to Your Home Life, and Your Boys and Girls will, **Every Week,** Find in its Columns Lasting Inspiration to Noble and Useful Careers. ¶ Its Grand Annual Total of **1,200 Large, Generous Pages,** many of them Exquisitely Printed in Radiant Colors, Equal **6,000 Ordinary Magazine Pages.** They are Replete with the Choicest and Most Edifying Literature, Superbly and Profusely Illustrated. Every Issue contains at least **30 Beautiful Illustrations.** ¶ To Induce You to Give **The Christian Herald** a **Fair Trial,** we Make the Following **Exceptionally Liberal Offer.**

JOSEPH HOCKING'S Greatest Serial, "THE CHARIOTS OF THE LORD," will Begin Shortly

Joseph Hocking
England's Famous Author

An Accurate Description of the Great Prize in Store for You

¶ This **Wonderful New Library** contains **Eight Volumes,** Superbly Printed, and Bound in Soft, Flexible Olive Green, "Never-Wear-Out" **Leatherine,** with full **Genuine Gold Backs.** It contains **2,560 Pages, aggregating One Million Words** of the Best Literature of all Nationalities and all Ages. Every Volume contains an **Exquisite Illumined Title-Page.** The Binding is Highly Artistic, of the most Modern Type, Light in Weight, very Flexible, and most Delightful to the touch.

★ ★ ★

¶ **Miss Jeannette L. Gilder, the World's Best Known Literary Critic, is the Editor-in-Chief of this Comprehensive Work.** Over **200** of the World's Greatest Authors are Represented in this Superb Compilation, and the **Cream** of their **Master Efforts** will be Found Enshrined within its Pages.

★ ★ ★

¶ **Six Dollars for these Books should be the Price,** but as we are Determined to Build up our Subscription List to Heights Never Before Attained, the Price of this **Superb Set,** Including **Book-Rack,** together with **The Christian Herald** to Jan. 1, 1907, and our **Magnificent Calendar,** has been fixed at **Only $3** for **All.** Charges Prepaid.

Masterpieces of the World's Literature

Greatly Reduced Illustration of Set of Books and Book-Rack.
8 VOLUMES, 2,560 Pages, 1,000,000 Words

¶ The Volumes are placed in an **Unusually Attractive Book-Rack,** Mission Style—Specially Adapted in Finish and Color for this Unique and Elegant Set and an Ornament for any Library Table, however rich. **This Rack** goes **FREE** with Every Set. All Charges Prepaid.

★ ★ ★

¶ As Every Volume is complete in itself, these **EIGHT ELEGANT, FLEXIBLE BOOKS,** Beautifully Bound, with Gilt Tops and Silk Book-Marks, Constitute **EIGHT Separate and Exceptionally DESIRABLE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.**

★ ★ ★

¶ As it is Out of the Question to Produce Another Edition in time for the Coming Holidays, you Must Act To-Day to Secure this Prize. **You will Regret it if You Miss This Golden Opportunity.**

This is Your Reward if You Read this Page

In order to ascertain just how many people read this advertisement, we will, on receipt of a letter stating that you have carefully read **every word,** and a **2-cent** stamp for postage and packing, send to you, absolutely Free of Charge, a **Splendid Patriotic Christmas Gift,** consisting of a Fac-Simile of the **Declaration of Independence,** actual size of the Original, which, by order of Congress, is now hidden from the sight of man. **We will Do This Whether or Not You Subscribe for The Christian Herald.**

This is Our Unequalled Proposition in a Nut-Shell

Chas. M. Sheldon
Contributor

¶ To Induce You to Subscribe to **The Christian Herald,** the Brightest and Best Family Magazine in the World—Published Every Wednesday, Fifty-two Times a Year—We Will Send, on Receipt of **ONLY THREE DOLLARS, The Christian Herald** from Date of Your Order to **January 1, 1907,** our **Wonderful Library,** consisting of **Eight Beautiful Volumes** entitled, **"Masterpieces of the World's Literature,"** with Artistic **Book-Rack,** as Described Above, a Life-Size Facsimile of the **Declaration of Independence,** and Our Lovely **"Home-Coming of the Bride" Calendar** for **1906,** Covering **360** Square Inches. **All Sent Charges Prepaid.**

¶ **We Refund Your Money Immediately** if your Order Comes Too Late, or if you are **Not Altogether Pleased. No Need of Explanation.** If not Satisfied, just Ask for Your Money. **We Cheerfully Assume that Risk.**

For The Christian Herald, with Calendar Only, Send $1.50. Address To-day

The Christian Herald, 206 to 216 Bible House, New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COPYRIGHT 1905 BY P. F. COLLIER & SON

A Study in Pastel

THIS HANDSOME

GIBSON PROOF FREE

Printed in two colors on fine plate paper, size 10½ x 14½, and ordinarily sold for $1.00. Given free with the

De Luxe Edition

of the

GIBSON NUMBER

Although 100,000 extra copies of Collier's Gibson Number were issued, they were immediately sold, and the demand for additional copies necessitated publishing a second edition. As Mr. Gibson has discontinued pen-and-ink drawing, this is the last Gibson Number ever to be published. It embraces the largest and best collection of Gibson's drawings ever published outside of book form. Being an Edition *de Luxe*, it makes a souvenir of permanent value. If preferred, the drawings may be cut out and framed, as the issue is printed throughout on heavy plate paper. With each copy is included a separate artist's proof of a girl's head, which ordinarily sells for $1.00

De Luxe Edition, carefully printed on heavy plate paper, including separate artist's proof for framing, mailed to any address on receipt of 25 cents. Address

DE LUXE EDITION, P. F. COLLIER & SON

420 WEST THIRTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK CITY

"A great deal in a little space."
—*The Press.*

"THE FOUR-TRACK SERIES"

This is the title of a series of books of travel and education issued by the Passenger Department of the

NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

These small books are filled with information regarding the best modes of travel and the education that can best be obtained by travel.

They relate specifically to the great resorts of America—to trips to the islands of the sea and around the world.

They also contain numerous illustrations and new and accurate maps of the country described.

A copy of the 52-page illustrated Catalogue of the "Four-Track Series" will be sent free, upon receipt of postage stamp, by George H. Daniels, General Passenger Agent, New York Central & Hudson River Railroad, Grand Central Station, New York.

RUSSIAN LITERATURE

TOLSTOY

Complete Works in 26 volumes. Translated by Louise and Aylmer Maude. Now ready "Sebastopol and Other Military Tales" and "Tolstoy's Plays." $1.50 per volume.

Essays and Letters. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

What is Art? 12mo, cloth, 80 cts. net.

Esarhaddon, and Other Stories. Small 12mo, cloth, 40 cts.

Tolstoy and His Problems. By Aylmer Maude. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

Tolstoy and His Message. By Ernest H. Crosby. 16mo, cloth, $1.00.

TURGENIEFF

Mumu and **The Diary of a Superfluous Man.** Two novels in one vol. 12mo, cloth, 75 cents.

An Unfortunate Woman and **Ass'ya.** Two novels in one volume. 12mo, cloth, $1.00.

RUSSIA AT THE BAR of the American People

By Isidore Singer. 12mo, cloth, $1.50.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

WHY Men Do Not Go to Church

A bold and vigorous discussion by Rev. Cortland Myers. 16mo, Clo. 60c.

Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs. 44-60 E. 23d St., New York

HELPS TOWARD THE MOST EFFECTIVE PUBLIC SPEAKING

THE ESSENTIALS OF ELOCUTION

New Methods for Acquiring Effective Elocution. By ALFRED AYRES, Author of "The Orthoepist," "The Verbalist," etc., etc. 16mo, Cloth. 75 cents.

The Lutheran Observer: "It is worth more than all the ponderous philosophies on the subject."

THE DRILL BOOK IN VOCAL CULTURE

Perfection of Voice, Gesture and Bearing. By EDWARD P. THWING, M.D., Ph.D., Author of "A Handbook of Illustrations," "Outdoor Life in Europe," etc. 16mo, Paper. 25 cents.

The Independent, New York: "Compact and inexpensive, but it omits nothing essential."

BEFORE AN AUDIENCE

How to Reach, Move and Influence an Audience. By NATHAN SHEPPARD, Compiler "The Dickens Reader," "Character Reading from George Eliot," etc. 12mo, Cloth. 75 cents.

The Literary World, Boston: "We advise every public speaker to read at least the opening chapter of this book; the rest will follow."

BELL'S STANDARD ELOCUTIONIST

The Best Selections for Platform Delivery. By Prof. CHAS. BELL and ALEXANDER M. BELL, F.E.I.S., late Lecturer in University College, London. 12mo, Cloth. $1.50.

Prof. T. C. Trueblood, Department of Literature, Science, and the Arts, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich.: "It *is* standard, and contains many valuable hints and exercises."

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, - - - 44-60 East Twenty-third Street, New York

THINGS SEEN IN MOROCCO. A bundle of sketches, stories, jottings, impressions, and the like from Morocco, by A. J. DAWSON, author of "African Nights' Entertainment," etc. 8vo, cloth, 354 pages, 17 full-page half-tone illustrations. $2.50 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

THE ALTERNATE SEX. New theories relating to the female intellect in man, and the masculine in woman, by CHARLES GODFREY LELAND, F.R S.L.A.M., author of "The Breitman Ballads," etc., 12mo, cloth, 134 pages. $1.00 net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

KING LEOPOLD'S RULE IN AFRICA. A detailed and circumstantial indictment of Belgian misrule in the Congo State, by EDMUND D. MOREL, author of "Affairs in West Africa," etc. 8vo, cloth, illustrated with 26 half-tones and 2 maps, 490 pages. $3.75. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

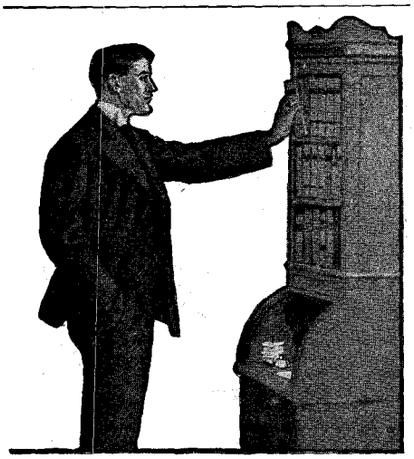
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

100,000 Books at Wholesale

There are at least 100,000 books in print that we can supply you at wholesale prices. Our Bargain Catalogue of Library and Holiday *books and English Importations* at discounts ranging all the way up to 75 per cent. sent free on application.

THE UNION LIBRARY ASSOCIATION
44 to 60 East 23d Street, New York City

The Perfect Perpetual Calendar
Simplest, most reliable: 50 cents. Post-free. Funk & Wagnalls Company, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.



The Way to be a Thinker

is to get in touch with thinkers. All the world's prizes are captured by those who have seasoned their energy with the spice of originality—and originality means the habit of clear and fresh thinking. Even the best of us have a tendency to fall into mental ruts, to go plodding on year after year, in the same track, to do things without knowing precisely why. The way to keep alive, the way to be original, the way to be a success is to talk with brainy people and to read books that make you think. That's the reason

The New Science Library

is a cure for mental paralysis. It contains the best work of Darwin, Huxley, Spencer, Tyndall, and great leaders of modern thought. It will tell you what the famous Darwinian theory is; how the planets are weighed and their motions chartered; what radium is; how liquid air is made and used—and ten thousand other interesting things. It is a work to be read and enjoyed, for it is written in a clear and interesting style—not abstruse or technical. The work consists of sixteen superb volumes, handsomely printed and bound.

84-Page Book FREE

If you mail us the coupon below at once, we will send full information about the New Science Library, and how you may get it at half price and on the Individual Payment Plan, by means of which you can arrange the payments to suit yourself.

At the same time we will send you a copy of our handsome 84-page book, "Some Wonders of Science." This book, containing articles by Huxley, Tylor, Proctor, and Ray Stannard Baker, is so bright and interesting that you will read it from cover to cover, and when you have read it you will wonder how you ever could have thought science dry and dull. Each copy is beautifully illustrated and printed. As long as the edition lasts, we will exchange a copy of it for the coupon printed at the bottom of this advertisement.

PUBLIC OPINION
44-60 East 23d Street, New York

L. D 11-25 **EXCHANGE COUPON**

Good for one complimentary copy of "Some Wonders of Science," if mailed at once to Public Opinion, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

NAME.....

STREET.....

CITY AND STATE.....

We will send at the same time full particulars of our New Science Library and our introductory Half-Price Offer.

To the Readers of The Literary Digest

IN most of the homes reached by this paper there is some one who would be glad to know the liberal offers made by the publishers of Scribner's Magazine to those who secure subscriptions for it.

SCRIBNER'S MAGAZINE IS KNOWN THE WORLD OVER. IT SELLS FOR $3.00 A YEAR—NO LESS. IT IS EASY TO GET SUBSCRIPTIONS FOR IT.

If you will send us your name and address and mention this paper we will send you an interesting review of the Magazine's contents for a number of years, containing over one hundred half-tone reproductions of its noted illustrations, and at the same time tell you about some of the interesting things to appear in the Magazine in the near future and how you can best secure subscriptions.

CHARLES SCRIBNER'S SONS, Publishers, 153-157 Fifth Ave., New York

FREE We have just published a handsome new circular of F. Berkeley Smith's trilogy of books on Paris with many **Pictures of Parisian Life** by the author and by famous French artists. It will be mailed free upon request. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York.

The Lost WEDDING RING
Heart-to-heart talks on marriage and its pitfalls. By Rev. Cortland Myers.
16mo, cloth, 75c. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., N. Y.

DE LUXE EDITION
(LIMITED)
Booklovers' Shakespeare

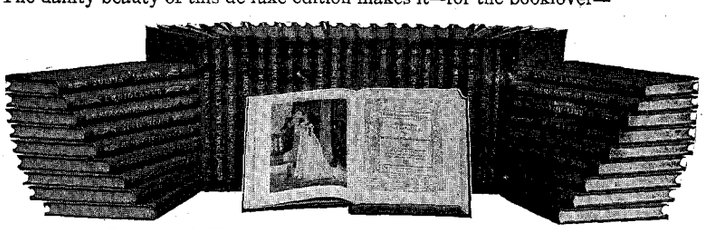
THE near approach of the holiday season and the constant demand for fine editions of Shakespeare has prompted us to get up a de luxe edition of the well-known Booklovers' Shakespeare—**limited to a hundred sets**—which we now offer through our popular Library Club.

It has been our aim to make this edition one of exceptional beauty. Every detail of the manufacture has been the object of close personal supervision, and as the result we offer an edition that will delight the booklover and occupy an unique position in the library of those fortunate enough to possess it.

The 40 volumes, 7 x 5 inches each, are printed on the finest wove paper, made especially for this purpose, and bound in full leather, limp, with stamping in gold leaf on the side and back.

They contain all the illustrations of the ordinary edition as well as 40 beautiful full-page plates in many colors, reproducing famous masterpieces, depicting characters and scenes from the Shakespearean dramas, and in addition they include 40 genuine photogravures, which make the edition of particular value.

The dainty beauty of this de luxe edition makes it—for the booklover—



Booklovers' Shakespeare, 40 Volumes, Colored Illustrations.

THE CHRISTMAS GIFT PAR EXCELLENCE

Its elegance and charm make it a treasure to the person of culture, while the privilege of paying in small monthly installments will be appreciated by those who find the festive season a difficult one financially.

COMPLETE and UNABRIDGED The Booklovers' Shakespeare has always been the choice of discriminating people who desire a thoroughly satisfactory edition at a moderate price. It is bound in 40 dainty volumes—a play to a volume—and contains 7,000 pages. It is an absolutely complete and unabridged edition of Shakespeare. The volumes are 7 x 5 inches in size—just right for easy handling. No other edition contains the following important features, which are absolutely essential to a perfect understanding of Shakespeare's plays:

Topical Index: By means of which the reader can find any desired passage in the plays and poems.

Critical Comments, explaining the plays and characters; selected from the writings of eminent Shakespearean scholars.

Glossaries following each Play, so that you don't have to turn to a separate volume to find the meaning of every obscure word.

Two Sets of Notes: Explanatory notes for the general reader and critical notes for the student or scholar.

Arguments, giving a full story of each play in interesting, readable style.

Study Methods, consisting of study questions and suggestions—the idea being to furnish a complete college course of Shakespearean study.

Life of Shakespeare, by Dr. Israel Gollancz, with critical essays by Bagehot, Stephen, and other distinguished Shakespearean scholars and critics.

FREE—for 5 Days We will send you the complete 40-volume set for five days' examination if you will mail the accompanying coupon promptly. The books go prepaid, and you have the privilege of returning them **at our expense** if after examination you decide you don't want them. We ask for no money now. No agent will call on you for any purpose. **The price of this de luxe edition while it lasts is $37.00.** By sending the coupon now you will receive the set in ample time to judge of its fitness as a holiday gift.

SIEGEL COOPER CO., New York

We employ no agents. Our Book Club transacts all its business by correspondence.

COUPON

Lit. D. 11-25-05.

SIEGEL COOPER CO. New York

Send me for examination, prepaid, a set of the de luxe edition of the **Booklovers' Shakespeare.** If satisfactory I will pay you $1.00 within five days after receipt of the books and $3.00 a month thereafter for 12 months. Title to remain in Siegel Cooper Co. until fully paid for. If not satisfactory, I will notify you and hold the set subject to your order.

Name.....

Address.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS FOR PHYSICIANS

THE PREVENTION OF DISEASE

This work presents the latest opinion and the most conclusively demonstrated fact on the prevention of every important form of human disease. It is written by authorities of international reputation. With introduction by H. TIMBRELL BULSTRODE, M.D. Two vols., 8vo, cloth, 1081 pp. $7.50.

SUPERSTITION IN MEDICINE

A history of the erroneous ideas and fanciful beliefs with regard to sickness and its cure, that have prevailed in the world from the days of ancient Rome to the present time. By Prof. Dr. HUGO MAGNUS, authorized translation from the German, edited by Dr. Julius L. Salinger. 12mo, cloth, 214 pages. $1.00 net.

THE PSYCHIC TREATMENT OF NERVOUS DISORDERS

The experiences and principles of psychic treatment of nervous disorders based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practice in this branch of medical skill, By Dr. PAUL DU BOIS, translated by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D., and William A. White, M.D., from the authors "Les Psychoneurosis." 8vo, cloth, 471 pages. $3.00 net.

CARBONIC ACID GAS IN MEDICINE

A scientific treatise on the healing qualities of carbonic acid gas. By Dr. ACHILLES ROSE. 12mo, cloth, 200 pages. $1.00 net.

PHYSICIAN VS. BACTERIOLOGIST

This volume embraces Rosenbach's discussion on clinico-bacteriologic and hygienic problems based on original investigations, representing the contest against the overgrowth of bacteriology. By Prof. O. ROSENBACH, M.D. 12mo, Cloth, 455 pp. $1.50 net.

ELECTRO-DIAGNOSIS AND ELECTRO-THERAPEUTICS

The contents include a clear and concise explanation of the principles of electricity, and the latest research as to the physiological effects of electricity upon the human body. By Dr. TOBY COHN, Nerve Specialist, Berlin. 8 Plates, 39 Cuts. 8vo, Cloth. $2.00.

NERVES IN ORDER

Or the maintenance of health. The latest scientific knowledge upon the entire realm of physical and mental health. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 305 pp. $1.50, postpaid.

NERVES IN DISORDER

This book seeks to dispel ignorance regarding all functional nerve diseases and to set forth the most advanced and valuable scientific principles for successfully treating these troubles. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 218 pp. $1.50.

THE FORCE OF MIND

The action of the mind in the cause and cure of many disorders is considered in this book from new and scientific standpoints, with suggestions for the practical use of this knowledge by physicians and laymen. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 12mo, Cloth, 347 pp. $2.00.

SPRINGS OF CHARACTER

This work gives the latest scientific information on the sources and qualities of character, showing the importance of character and the soundest principles for its development. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, Cloth, 259 pp. $1.50.

THE UNCONSCIOUS MIND

A study into the mysteries of the mind and their relation to physical and psychical life, containing the latest scientific research on this topic. By A. T. SCHOFIELD, M.D., M.R.C.S.E. 8vo, Cloth, 451 pp. $2.00.

HANDBOOK OF MEDICAL AND ORTHOPEDIC GYMNASTICS

The principles and application of Swedish gymnastics, massage, and orthopedics, with descriptions of many cases of illness, helped or cured by gymnastic treatment. By ANDERS WIDE, M.D. 8vo, Cloth, 382 pp. Illus. $3.00 net.

A BRIEF OF NECROSCOPY

A clear, concise manual of medical information giving with sufficient detail all practical facts connected with the study, diagnosis, technique, and medico-legal aspects of a post-mortem examination. By GUSTAV SCHMIDT, M.D. Pocket size. 16mo, Leather, 186 pp. $1.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

APPROPRIATE GIFTS FOR PROFESSIONAL MEN

A List of Important Reference Works Supplied in Rich and Durable Bindings Certain to be Treasured by Every Busy Professional Man

HON. JOSEPH H. CHOATE
"I have always found this cyclopedia the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."

"By long odds the best book of quotations."—NEW YORK HERALD.

The Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations

Over 30,000 choice quotations classified under a wide diversity of subjects, with 86,000 lines of concordance; also a complete appendix, with proverbs from the foreign languages, Latin law terms, etc. By J. K. HOYT.

8vo, 1,205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

HON. CARROLL D. WRIGHT
"I find it one of the most valuable books of dates that has yet been published."

Over Seventy Centuries of History Made Instantly Accessible.

The Cyclopedia of Classified Dates

The vital and important facts of universal history since the earliest times are given, classified chronologically under the chief topics of human interest. Archbishop Ireland says: "It responds to a great need which thousands have felt." Compiled by CHAS. E. LITTLE.

Large 8vo, 1,462 pp. Cloth, $10.00; Sheep, $12.50; Half Morocco, $15.00; Full Morocco, $18 00.

BENJAMIN KIDD
"I am struck with its excellence and completeness. The plan . . . is admirably carried out."

A Complete Epitome of Social and Economic Fact and Opinion.

The Encyclopedia of Social Reforms

It supplies facts and expert opinions of Sociology, Economics, and all subjects directly or indirectly allied. The most eminent authorities have set forth the theories of the various schools, enabling the reader to weigh and judge for himself. Edited by W. D. P. BLISS.

Large 8vo, 1,447 pp. Cloth, $7.50; Sheep, $9.50; Half Morocco, $12.00; Full Morocco, $14.00. Agents Wanted.

NEW YORK OBSERVER
"This monumental work has been made as complete and perfect as could be desired."

The Most Complete Concordance for Both Clergy and Laymen.

Young's Analytical Concordance to the Bible

It includes 311,000 references, marking 30,000 New-Testament readings. It gives the original Hebrew or Greek of any word in the English Bible, with the literal meaning of each, and reliable parallel passages. By ROBERT YOUNG, D.D.

4to, 1,168 pp. Prices: Cloth, $5.00; Tan Sheep, $7.50; Half Morocco, $9.00; Full Morocco, $12.00. Thumb Index, 75 cts. extra.

PRESIDENT W. H. P. FAUNCE
"It avoids the 'bogus' science so largely used for illustration, and is a safe handbook for speakers and writers."

A Condensed Library of Scientific Thought in One Volume.

Scientific Side-Lights

A Cyclopedia of Science, containing nearly 4,000 selections from the foremost scientific authorities of our time, illustrating many thousands of topics in religion, morals, politics, history, education, social progress, and industrial and domestic life. Edited by JAMES C. FERNALD.

8vo, Cloth, 925 pp. $5.00; Law Sheep, $6.50; Half Morocco, $8.00; Full Morocco, $10.00.

HON. RICHARD OLNEY
"Thoroughly up to date and indispensable to all who aim to keep in touch with the literature of the times."

The Richest Treasure-house of the English Language,

The Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary

The latest subscription edition, new from cover to cover, contains 92,000 more terms than any other dictionary of the language, or 317,000 vocabulary terms, cyclopedia and atlas of the world, 24 beautiful colored plates, 125,000 synonyms and antonyms, besides innumerable exclusive and superior features.

Sold exclusively by subscription. Send for Prospectus and Easy Instalment Terms.

THE BOSTON HERALD
"The Office Standard Dictionary is to be preferred to all other dictionaries meant for office or desk use."

The Most Comprehensive Abridged Dictionary for handy desk use.

The Office Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. This is the most comprehensive and up-to-date abridged dictionary published. In ampleness, accuracy and convenience, and every other feature it supersedes all other abridged dictionaries.

8vo, 923 pages, Heavy Cloth, Leather Back, $2.50; Full Leather, $4.00; Thumb Index, 50 cents extra.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

William Allen White

tells in December McClure's what Folk has done for Missouri. Folk is the leaven that is awakening a commonwealth, but "McClure's is the leaven that is quickening a nation." Folk, La Follette and Jerome are the logical results of Steffens' Shame of Cities and Tarbell's Standard Oil.

Ten cents is little for one number. $1.00 is less for twelve numbers.

S. S. McCLURE COMPANY,
44 East 23d Street,
NEW YORK.

New Knowledge

A unique Magazine; 128 pp., 15c.; 900 cumulative pp., $1.00; keeps you and your Cyclopedia up to date in matters worth while. At Booksellers and Newsdealers.

The Ideal Cyclopedia

is one of the largest and latest of American Cyclopedias at about *one-third customary cost;* the only handy-volume Cyclopedia; terms of payment *easiest of any.*

New Edition Now Ready

Full set sent prepaid to your own home for six days' examination before you buy. Revolving Bookcase, or World Atlas and Gazetteer free to early buyers who *mention this paper.*

JOHN B. ALDEN, Publisher
Bible House, 9th St. and 4th Ave., New York City
Exclusive Local Agents Wanted.

Which Cyclopedia?

Special bargains in all of them. Old Cyclopedias exchanged; write; mention this paper.
CYCLOPEDIA EXCHANGE, 47 C Fourth Ave., N. Y. City

135,000 WORDS

SPELLED AND PRONOUNCED

TOGETHER WITH VALUABLE HINTS AND ILLUSTRATIONS FOR THE USE OF CAPITALS, ITALICS, NUMERALS AND COMPOUND WORDS; ALSO RULES FOR SYLLABICATION AND PUNCTUATION AND A LARGE LIST OF HOMOPHONES

DESIGNED FOR OFFICE, SCHOOL AND LIBRARY USE, BY

JOHN H. BECHTEL

The compiler has diligently compared the leading dictionaries, and in this book recorded the preferred form of spelling and pronunciation of nearly every word in the English language.

$2.00 net. Half-leather, $2.50 net.
Postage additional
GEORGE W. JACOBS & COMPANY
1219 Walnut St. Philadelphia

GEORGE W. JACOBS & CO., 1219 Walnut St., Phila.
Send circular and information in regard to 135,000 words spelled and pronounced.
Name.....
Address.....

DO YOU KNOW OF A BOY

in your neighborhood—a wide-awake, hustling, dependable boy—who would like to earn some money of his own, and begin training for an independent, successful manhood? We have a plan that will interest such a boy. Send us his name and address, and the name and business address of his father or guardian. Write to *Boy Department*, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 44 East 23d St., New York.

The Little Vanities of Mrs. Whittaker, by JOHN STRANGE WINTER.—An amusing and lifelike story in the author's lightest and brightest style. $1.00. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.

The Evolution of Man

By Prof. Wilhelm Boelsche of Berlin, translated by Ernest Untermann, Ph.D. A clear, strong, simple summary not only of Darwin but of the work of a generation of scientists along the lines Darwin opened up. Boelsche shows that the "missing links" have been found, and he gives pictures of them. University men will find new facts in the book, while bright children of fifteen will find it easy reading. Cloth, illustrated, 50 cents, postpaid.

CHARLES H. KERR & CO.
56 Fifth Avenue **CHICAGO**

A Captivating Irish Story

The Red Poocher

By SEUMAS MACMANUS

In a story bubbling over with genuine Irish wit are told the varied experiences of an ingenious poacher who succeeded in boldly hoodwinking four gamekeepers and shooting over the same estate as many different seasons.

Salt Lake Tribune, Salt Lake City, Utah: "The stories have all the racy flavor of the genuine Irish tale, and are told by a master of the style."

12mo, cloth, 75 cents, postpaid. **Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York.**

YOU may have any book in the following list } FREE

To make you acquainted with THE BOOKMAN, the leading monthly literary magazine in the country, we will send you free any book in the following list, if you will subscribe for THE BOOKMAN for one year, sending us $2.00, the regular subscription price of THE BOOKMAN alone.

All the books are our own regular publications; are clean and new, are not shop-worn nor cheap editions made up specially for this purpose.

DODD, MEAD & COMPANY

		REGULAR PRICE OF THE BOOK ALONE
FICTION		
GOD'S GOOD MAN,	by Marie Corelli,	$1.50
THE BOW OF ORANGE RIBBON,	by Amelia E. Barr,	1.25
A WINDOW IN THRUMS,	by J. M. Barrie,	1.25
JANICE MEREDITH,	by Paul Leicester Ford,	1.50
GRAUSTARK,	by George Barr McCutcheon,	1.50
BREWSTER'S MILLIONS	by " " "	1.50
THE TRAITORS,	by E. Phillips Oppenheim,	1.50
ESSAYS, POETRY, ETC.		
THOUGHTS FROM MAETERLINCK,		*net* $1.20
SECOND THOUGHTS of an IDLE FELLOW,	by Jerome K. Jerome,	1.25
IMAGINARY OBLIGATIONS,	by Frank Moore Colby,	*net* 1.20
NEW YORK IN FICTION,	by Arthur Bartlett Maurice,	*net* 1.35
WHAT IS GOOD ENGLISH? AND OTHER ESSAYS,	by Prof. Harry Thurston Peck,	1.50
THE AMERICAN IDEA,	by Joseph B. Gilder,	*net* $1.20
ESSAYS ON BOOKS AND CULTURE,	by Hamilton W. Mabie	1.25
LYRICS OF LOWLY LIFE,	by Paul Laurence Dunbar,	1.25
LYRICS OF THE HEARTHSIDE,	by " " "	1.25
LYRICS OF LOVE AND LAUGHTER,	by " " "	*net* 1.00
PIPPA PASSES (illustrated),	by Robert Browning,	1.50
DRAMA (Each volume illustrated, gilt top, and boxed)		
HAMLET,	by William Shakespeare,	$1.25
AS YOU LIKE IT,	by " "	1.25
THE RIVALS,	by Richard Brindsley Sheridan,	1.25
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER,	by Oliver Goldsmith,	1.25
RICHELIEU,	by Edward Bulwer,	1.25
FAUST,	by Goethe,	1.25
BECKET,	by Alfred Tennyson,	1.25
MUSIC		
MUSICAL STUDIES AND SILHOUETTES,	by Camille Bellaigne,	$1.50
MASTERS OF MUSIC,	by Anna Alice Chapin,	1.50

FILL OUT AND MAIL THIS BLANK WITH $2.00

MESSRS. DODD, MEAD & COMPANY, Publishers of THE BOOKMAN, 372 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.
Enclosed find draft (or money order) for $2.00 for which send me THE BOOKMAN for one year beginning with the ..... number, and also send me postpaid and free a copy of ..... (write title of book wanted here) as per your special offer.

NAME..... Address.....

P. O..... STATE.....

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

ONE-THIRD OFF ON 153 REMAINING SETS OF OUR SPECIAL LIMITED EDITION

Through an especially advantageous arrangement made with another leading publishing house, we were recently so fortunate as to secure for LITERARY DIGEST readers one of the choicest editions of the complete works of William H. Prescott ever published. Many sets of this beautiful library edition have been already sold, but in order that LITERARY DIGEST readers may have an opportunity to secure the remaining sets as Christmas gifts for their friends or relatives, we have decided to make an especially attractive holiday offer. We will send the 12 elegant volumes to any address on application and without any expense to our readers. If the work proves suitable for a gift, or for an addition to your own library shelves, you may pay for it on the easy monthly plan. If you wish it shipped direct to some relative or friend, we will send it on any date specified upon receipt of the initial payment of $2.00. Sign the coupon below. The regular price of the work is $36.00; we are able to offer the remaining sets to LITERARY DIGEST readers at a reduction of one-third off, or for only $24.00. See further particulars below.

A SPLENDID HOLIDAY GIFT FREE FOR YOUR LEISURELY and CRITICAL INSPECTION

A SUMPTUOUS EDITION

This edition of Prescott is one of the most sumptuous and satisfactory ever published. It is in 12 volumes and includes the complete works of this great writer—"wondrous regions of poetry and romance" and "rich materials for the philosopher." The volumes are octavo in size—6 inches wide, 9 inches long, and 1¾ inches thick. They are printed on extra quality paper with large, clear type. They are bound in extra heavy cloth and rich red half-leather bindings. The backs are stamped in gold, the tops are tinted, and the edges deckled. The volumes average over 500 pages each. They are supplied with steel photogravures and portraits, maps, etc. Each volume is thoroughly indexed.

PRESCOTT'S COMPLETE WORKS

This edition is sold by Special Arrangement with the J. B. Lippincott Company.

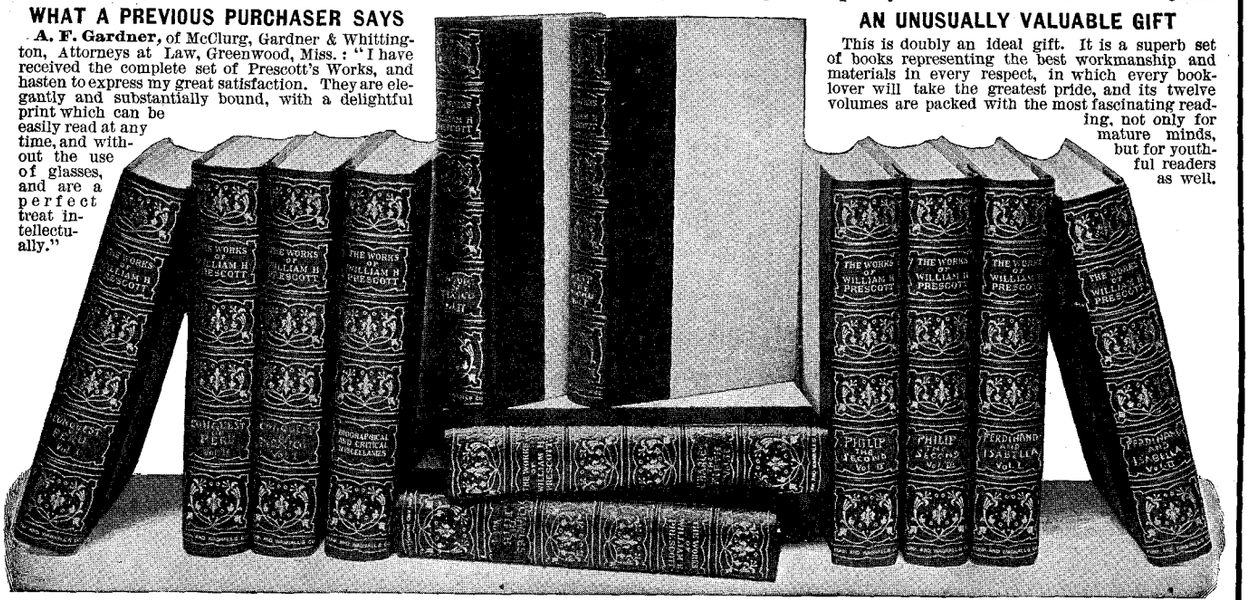
"Who that has read anything has left unread those charming histories of William H. Prescott? A philosopher pursuing his speculations upon humanity can nowhere find rich materials for the constructions of his theories than in those volumes. A youth craving the excitement of imagination can nowhere enter into more wondrous regions of poetry and romance."—**Blackwood's Magazine.**

WHAT A PREVIOUS PURCHASER SAYS

A. F. Gardner, of McClurg, Gardner & Whittington, Attorneys at Law, Greenwood, Miss.: "I have received the complete set of Prescott's Works, and hasten to express my great satisfaction. They are elegantly and substantially bound, with a delightful print which can be easily read at any time, and without the use of glasses, and are a perfect treat intellectually."

AN UNUSUALLY VALUABLE GIFT

This is doubly an ideal gift. It is a superb set of books representing the best workmanship and materials in every respect, in which every book-lover will take the greatest pride, and its twelve volumes are packed with the most fascinating reading, not only for mature minds, but for youthful readers as well.



Laurence W. Baxter, Attorney and Counsellor at Law, Phila.: "I am well pleased with Prescott's works; the clear and large sized type is especially pleasing."

12 Handsome Volumes of Intense Interest and Enduring Value

History of the Reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. 2 Vols.
History of the Reign of Philip the Second, King of Spain. 3 Vols.
History of the Conquest of Mexico. 2 Vols.
History of the Conquest of Peru. 2 Vols.
Biographical and Critical Miscellanies. 1 Vol.
History of the Reign of Charles the Fifth. By William Robertson, D.D., with an account of
The Emperor's Life After His Abdication. By William H. Prescott. 2 Vols.

"Swift, Animated, Glittering, Radiant, Pictorial, Flushed."

"The genius of Mr. Prescott as an historian has never been exhibited to better advantage than in this very remarkable volume (Philip the Second), which is grounded on varied and ample authority. It marches like a cavalry squadron; it is swift, animated, glittering; it is radiant, pictorial and flushed, as though the writer were exulting in his amplitude of materials and perfect mastery of details."—*Lord Macaulay.*

"Will Last Forever."

"So long as in ages far distant, and not only in countries now refined and polished, but in those not yet brought into the domain of civilization, the remarkable epoch which he has described shall attract the attention of men; so long as the consolidation of the Spanish monarchy, and the expulsion of the Moors, the mighty theme of the discovery of America, the sorrowful glories of Columbus, the mail-clad forms of Cortez and Pizarro and the other grim conquistadores, trampling new-found empires under the hoofs of their cavalry, shall be subjects of literary interest; so long as the blood shall curdle at the cruelties of Alva, and the fierce struggle of the Moslem in the East—so long will the writings of William H. Prescott be read."—*Edward Everett.*

"Unites the Fascination of Romance with the Grave Interest of Facts."

"The 'History of Ferdinand and Isabella' is a work that unites the fascination of romantic fiction with the grave interest of authentic events."—*H. T. Tuckerman: Sketch of American Literature.*

"Reads Like Romance."

"The 'History of Ferdinand and Isabella' reads like a romance—like one of those tales of the golden prime of Haroun al Raschid."—*London Times.*

ACT QUICKLY IF YOU WANT THIS BOOK TREASURE

WE will ship, carriage prepaid, one of the remaining sets of this work to any LITERARY DIGEST reader upon receipt of the coupon opposite. It may be kept and examined for 5 days; at the end of that time, if the work proves satisfactory, send us $2.00, and pay the balance of the price in 11 monthly instalments of $2.00 each. Or if you wish the work sent to any friend as a Christmas gift you may send us the coupon with $2.00, and inform us when to ship the books, giving us the exact address to which they are to be sent, and we will ship them according to your instructions. You may pay the balance in instalments of $2.00 each.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, - NEW YORK

EXAMINATION COUPON

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d St., New York.

Gentlemen:—You may send me for examination one complete set of Prescott's Complete Works. If they are satisfactory I agree to purchase them at the special price of $24.00, regular price $36.00, and will pay you $2.00 within five (5) days of receipt of the books, and $2.00 a month thereafter until paid for in full. If unsatisfactory I will notify you promptly, and hold the books subject to your order.

Name.....

L. D. 11-25. *Address*.....

Date.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The

Psychic Treatment

of

Nervous Disorders

By DR. PAUL DU BOIS

Professor of Neuropathology, University of Berne

A Translation by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D., Ph.D., and William A. White, M.D., of the Authors "Les Psychoneurosis"

THIS work gives the experiences and principles of psychic treatment of nervous disorders based upon twenty years of successful specialization and practise in this branch of medical skill. The work of the author is both that of psychologist and physician. Besides many psychological considerations, the author provides a full description of the methods used in his practise of psychotherapy.

Of Inestimable Value to Physicians

"To all engaged in medical pursuits the book must be one of inestimable value."—*Medical Recorder*, Chicago, Ill.

8vo, cloth, 471 pages, $3.00 net; By mail $3.15.
Copious Index.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

BEFORE YOU VISIT WASHINGTON BE SURE TO READ THIS BOOK

"A picture of Washington, both informing and entertaining."—*Christian Intelligencer.*

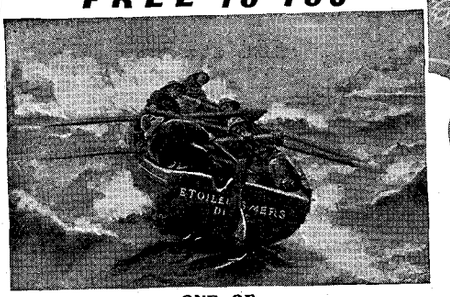
WASHINGTON

ITS SIGHTS AND INSIGHTS

A chatty, entertaining guide to the National Capital, full of anecdote and unconventional description. By HARRIET EARHART MONROE. 12mo, cloth, illustrated, $1 net, by mail $1.09.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

FREE TO YOU



ONE OF

The World's Masterpieces

If you send in the coupon in the lower right hand corner now, you can become the happy possessor of one of these rare Art Treasures. They make matchless

Christmas Gifts

After supplying our members and patrons, we have left on hand a few sets of our superb reproductions of the **WORLD'S MOST FAMOUS PAINTINGS.** They are very largely subjects that have never before been reproduced. This set of ten beautiful pictures is done in our best method, the Carbon Mezzo Tone, A **NEW AND SECRET PROCESS OF ART PRODUCING,** combining the softness and tonal effect of the **CARBON** with the brilliancy and strength of a **PHOTOGRAVURE.** They have all the richness of a perfect **ETCHING,** and, at the same time, retain in a very unusual way the charms of the Original, surpassing in beauty and quality any process productions of paintings ever before offered to the public, and can be hung as they are—unframed—a custom now much in vogue. This Society controls this process exclusively, and these reproductions cannot be had anywhere else at any price.

List of Subjects

Size of each picture mounted and La Cuve, 20 x 25 inches

1. **PAUL AND VIRGINIA** (Fleeing the Storm) . . . . . *By Coe* — Metropolitan Museum, N. Y.
2. **PLOUGHING** . . . *By Rosa Bonheur* — In the Luxembourg Gallery
3. **SPRING** . . . . . *By Corot* — In the Louvre, Paris
4. **THE GLEANERS** . . . . *By Millet* — In the Louvre, Paris
5. **THE MILL** . . . . . *By Ruysdael* — In the Amsterdam Gallery
6. **DANCE OF THE NYMPHS** . *By Corot* — In the Louvre, Paris
7. **SHEEP IN SNOWSTORM** *By Schenck* — Metropolitan Museum, N. Y.
8. **DANIEL'S ANSWER TO THE KING** . . . . . *By Riviere* — Owned by British Government
9. **SISTINE MADONNA** . . *By Raphael* — Royal Gallery, Dresden
10. **RETURNING TO THE FOLD** *By Davis* — Tate Gallery, London

SENT ON APPROVAL, EXPRESS CHARGES PREPAID
PAY NO MONEY IN ADVANCE

In order that you may for yourself judge the value and merits of these works, we will send them for examination. *SIGN and RETURN the COUPON below.* If they are satisfactory, send $1.00 and pay the balance $1.00 a month for six months. YOU TAKE NO RISK: if unsatisfactory, return to us.

FREE If you mail us the blank opposite, at once, we will include in your package a set of FOUR ADDITIONAL PICTURES, not mentioned in the list of subjects. After you have received the pictures, and looked them over carefully, if for any reason they are not satisfactory, before returning them, you may have **your choice** of any one of the **FOUR EXTRA PICTURES,** absolutely FREE, which we feel will compensate you for the trouble of examining them. They are the gems of the CARBON MEZZO TONE set issued by us last fall, all mounted on embossed mounts, 20 x 25 inches, and formerly sold at $3.00 each, and in addition to this we will La Cuve the entire set, making altogether fourteen *MASTERPIECES,* valued at $37.50. Mail the coupon NOW, before you turn the page, or you may forget it.

Art Collector's Society, 2291 B'way, New York

CUT OUT AND MAIL THIS COUPON

ART COLLECTORS' SOCIETY
2291 Broadway
New York

Send on approval a Set of Ten Copies of Master Paintings mounted, and the four extra pictures free. If satisfactory, I agree to pay $1.00 within five days and $1.00 a month thereafter for six months. If not satisfactory, will return them within five days, and keep one of them FREE.

Name.....;
Address.....

L. D. Nov. 25, '05.

HELPS FOR ALL WHO WISH TO WRITE OR SPEAK CLEAR, PRECISE ENGLISH

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

JUST the Right Word to Make the Desired Meaning Clear and Exact, to make a Contrast Sharp and Strong

With illustrative examples will be found in

English Synonyms Antonyms and Prepositions

Companion volume to the author's book, "Connectives of English Speech."

Over 7,500 classified synonyms with their various shades of meaning carefully discriminated, this being an exclusive feature of this work. Nearly 4,500 classified antonyms. Correct use of prepositions shown by illustrative examples. Hints and helps on the accurate use of words, revealing surprising possibilities of fulness, freedom, and variety of utterance.

"Important and Invaluable"

"This book will do more to secure rhetorical perspicuity, propriety, and precision of expression than any other text-book of higher English yet produced."—*Pres. Cochran,* Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute.

"It is, indeed, the first satisfactory attempt in its field."—*The Brooklyn Citizen.*

"Superior to any other treatise on the same theme, and must be regarded as indispensable to the ready-reference libraries of educators and writers."—*Northern Christian Advocate.*

"This is a book of importance and invaluable to teacher, student, and speaker. The excellence of the volume is testified to by leading literary authorities in the United States."—*The New York Times.*

By JAMES C. FERNALD, L.H.D.

JUST What You Want to Know about the Correct Use of Prepositions, Conjunctions, Relative Pronouns and Adverbs

You will find in concise, handy form in

Connectives of English Speech

Companion volume to "English Synonyms, Antonyms and Prepositions."

Giving the definitions with the correct usage of these parts of speech so far as pertains to their office as connectives in the construction of English phrases and sentences; indicating such prepositions as should be used after verbs and those concerning which questions are likely to arise; with numerous quotations sustaining the decision as to correct or incorrect usage.

"Convenient and Necessary"

"It is the most valuable treatise of its kind in existence. It is a delight to use the work as a book of reference."—*New York Commercial.*

"Not only convenient but necessary."—*The Evening Post,* New York.

"The work is likely to prove of great value to all writers."—*Washington Evening Star.*

"In this valuable manual the reader, the writer, and the teacher will find on the instant an admirable solution for ten thousand difficulties. The arrangement is simplicity itself, and the treatment lucid and convenient."—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

"Its practical reference value is great, and it is a great satisfaction to note the care and attention to detail and fine shades of meaning the author has bestowed upon the words he discusses."—*The Church Review,* Hartford.

By OVER 250 EMINENT SPECIALISTS

THE Latest, Greatest and Most Helpful Dictionary in Existence. Unsurpassed in Accuracy and Completeness

Is provided in the new Funk & Wagnalls

Standard Dictionary

Cyclopedia and Atlas of the World

is the latest, most complete and most sumptuous dictionary in existence; a necessity in every school, office and study. It is the result of the highest scholarship and expert skill of over two hundred and fifty of the world's most distinguished scholars and specialists. One hundred universities and colleges and twenty government departments are represented among its compilers.

Statistics of its Greatness

Over 317,000 Vocabulary Terms; 250 Editors and Specialists; 533 Readers for Quotations; 125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms; 5,000 Illustrations; Appendix of 535,000 Facts; Cost Over a Million Dollars.

"The Standard Dictionary is truly magnificent, and worthy of the great continent which has produced it. It is more than complete. . . . It is certain to supersede all other existing dictionaries of the English language."—*Prof. A. H. Sayce* (Oxford).

Also The Standard Dictionary Abridgments

The Office Standard Dictionary
The Comprehensive Standard Dictionary and
The Concise Standard Dictionary

(*Send for Prospectus and Terms.*)

Uniform Style and Binding. 12mo. Cloth. $1.50 net each

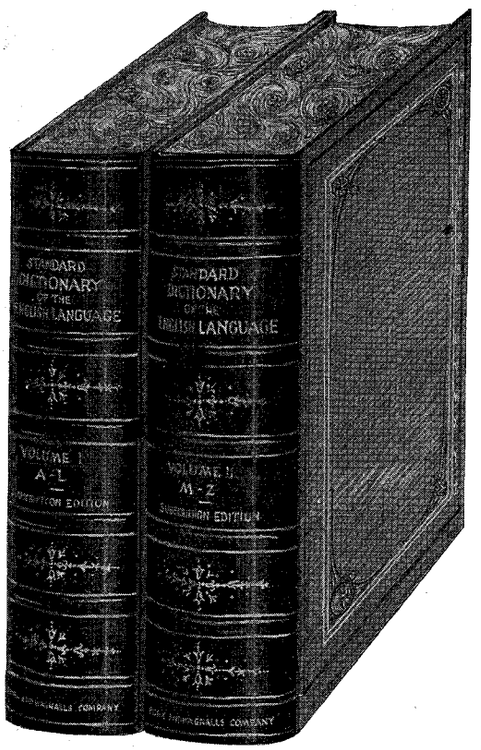
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, NEW YORK, Publishers of High-Class Reference Works

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A SOLUTION OF THE GIFT PROBLEM

Join the Standard Dictionary Holiday Club

"The Greatest Dictionary Ever Made in Any Language"



317,000 Vocabulary Terms—nearly 100,000 more than in any other dictionary—only dictionary that defines all the new, important words.

257 Leading Specialists and Scholars—far more than were ever before engaged upon a dictionary—500 Readers for quotations.

The Most Convenient Dictionary—the common meaning of the word is given first, then the rarer, archaic, obsolescent, and obsolete meanings. The etymology, being less sought, is given last.

Best Guide to the Correct Use of English—giving tens of thousands of exact discriminations in the meanings of words, correcting faults in pronunciation, etc.

Court of Last Resort on Disputed Spellings and Pronunciations.

The Only Practical and Scientific System of Diacritical Marks to denote pronunciation.

125,000 Synonyms and Antonyms—thousands more than in any other dictionary. It is the only dictionary that gives Antonyms.

Gives Correct Pronunciation of Proper Names, names of celebrities, Bible and Apocryphal names, and all geographic names. A list of over 5,000 irregular plurals, with rules governing their formation.

5,000 Exquisite Illustrations—marvels of definitive value and as specimens of art.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs.
New York and London

WE are forming a Club of 200 LITERARY DIGEST readers to whom we will send for examination free of all charges a set of the new Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary with Cyclopedia and Atlas of the World. Keep it for five days; examine and compare it with any other dictionary accessible. If you are convinced of its superiority and desire to retain it for yourself or present it as a holiday gift, send a first payment of $2; pay the balance next year by monthly instalments of $2 each. If the work is unsatisfactory for any reason, replace it in the packing-case and tell the expressman to return it to us at our expense. The Examination Form below must be signed and mailed before December 18 to insure delivery of books before Christmas Day.

It would be difficult to imagine a more appropriate Holiday Gift than the two-volume set of this peerless Dictionary in its rich binding. It is a gift that reflects refinement on the donor, and is a necessary source of instruction for every member of the family. Hundreds of thousands of copies of the great new Standard Dictionary are to be found in the best homes of the country. It will more than repay its cost every day in the year.

EXAMINATION FORM—STANDARD DICTIONARY
Literary Digest Holiday Club

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, 44-60 East 23d Street, New York:

Please send me for examination, carriage free, a copy of the new 1905 Standard Dictionary, in two volumes, bound in half-Russia leather, price $25.00.* It is expressly understood that I may retain this work for five days, and if then I do not care for it I will return it to you at your expense, I assuming no risk of any kind, either while the volumes are in my possession or in transit. If retained, I will remit to you $2.00 as the initial payment within six days of the receipt of the Dictionary by me, and $2.00 monthly until the $25.00, regular price of the work, is paid. Books to remain your property until fully paid for.

Name.....

Occupation.....

DIG. 11-25-05 *Address*.....

* The work will be supplied in full-Russia leather for $30.00. If so desired, please designate.

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Literary Digest

VOL. XXXI., NO. 22 NEW YORK, NOVEMBER 25, 1905 WHOLE NUMBER, 814

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

AMERICAN AID TO THE SUFFERING JEWS OF RUSSIA.

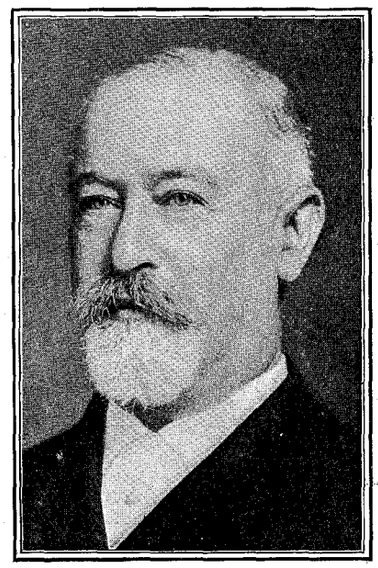
THE appeal which Jacob H. Schiff, the wealthy Hebrew philanthropist of New York, has made for the collection of funds to be used for securing relief and redress for the Jews of Russia is directed primarily to his coreligionists, but the indignation aroused over the horrible massacres is so deep and widespread that the churches and newspapers generally have enlarged the scope of the appeal, and are calling upon the whole country to contribute, regardless of sect or race. Thus the Kansas City *Journal* declares that the movement as announced looks mainly "to members of Jewish societies, but in such a cause, appealing as it does to humanity, every lover of justice should take an interest"; and the Cleveland *Leader* asserts that "it will be America's privilege to lead the world in this work of mercy." The cordial sympathy and support thus extended have been gratefully acknowledged by most of the thinking Jews in the United States, who are neither asking for nor expecting anything else from this country. As Simon W. Wolf, chairman of the Civil Rights Committee of the Union of American Hebrew Congregations, remarked when President Roosevelt declared that he could take no official action in the matter: "Our Government is sympathetic and feels most keenly the position in which our people are placed, but there are international laws that govern cases of this kind."

A NEW PORTRAIT OF WITTE.
He is doing everything in his power to stop the Jewish massacres.

Other Hebrews, however, appear to entertain quite a different feeling. *The Hebrew Standard* (New York), for example, speaks in the following rather bitter strain:

"President Roosevelt can do nothing *now*, but in the name of humanity this country was called upon to liberate the Cubans. But the Cubans were not Jews, and that is just the difference.

"Israel grieves. Polite heads of governments express their sorrow, honeyed phrases are heard on all sides. The Christian churches will be heard from and we shall be told that all decent people regret this terrible holocaust. Thanks for nothing. Christianity stands indicted before the world. Our people still remember the Crusades, the Spanish Inquisition, and the wholesale massacres since Christianity became the dominating religion in the so-called civilized world. It were time that Christian nations practised some of the precepts of the founder of their Church.



JACOB H. SCHIFF,
Who is raising a fund of $1,000,000 for the relief of the Russian Jews.

We hear on all sides of *Christian* virtue, *Christian* humility, *Christian* this and *Christian* that. Let us have some *Christian hnmanity* for once. A Christian nation stands guilty of unparalleled outrages and a Christian world is silent, because they fear the claws of the bear.

"We can do nothing *now*. We can not interfere in the internal affairs of another nation. Of course. When could a Christian nation do anything when Jews are being massacred? An abortive Rumanian note and Jews still suffer in Rumania, an unaccepted Kishineff protest and the dance of death continues unchecked.

"Can Germany say aught? Are the Jews so liberally treated in the mighty German Empire? France, the ally of Russia, is silent. How long was it since Jewish blood flowed copiously in the streets of Galician cities? Shall this country protest? President Roosevelt is sympathetic. We Jews are sick of sympathy. The glad hand is given to us too often. We demand action, and if the Powers found it possible to stop the Boxer uprising and to put an end to Armenian massacres, and the United States in the

The Literary Digest

Published Weekly by
FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY.
44-60 E. 23d St., New York. 44 Fleet Street, London.
Entered at New York Post-Office as Second-Class Matter.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

PRICE.—Per year, in advance, $3.00; four months, on trial, $1.00; single copies 10 cents. Foreign postage, $1.50 per year.

RECEIPT and credit of payment is shown in about two weeks by the date on the address label, which includes the month named.

POST-OFFICE ADDRESS—Instructions concerning renewal, discontinuance or change of address should be sent **two weeks prior** to the date they are to go into effect. The exact post-office address to which we are directing paper at time of writing **must always be given.**

CONCERNING CHANGE OF ADDRESS.—THE LITERARY DIGEST list has become so large that it is necessary to place in the hands of our printer the new copy for changed addresses several days prior to the date of mailing the paper. To prevent disappointment arising from failure to receive the paper promptly at the new address, we beg to call the attention of subscribers to the standing notice above, and to urge that instructions to send notice of change of address at least two weeks in advance, and to always mention the last preceding address, be carefully observed. By so doing subscribers will greatly facilitate the details of this work and obviate interruption in the delivery of their papers.

DISCONTINUANCES.—We find that a large majority of our subscribers prefer not to have their subscriptions interrupted and their files broken in case they fail to remit before expiration. It is therefore assumed, unless notification to discontinue is received, that the subscriber wishes no interruption in his series. Notification to discontinue at expiration can be sent in at any time during the year.

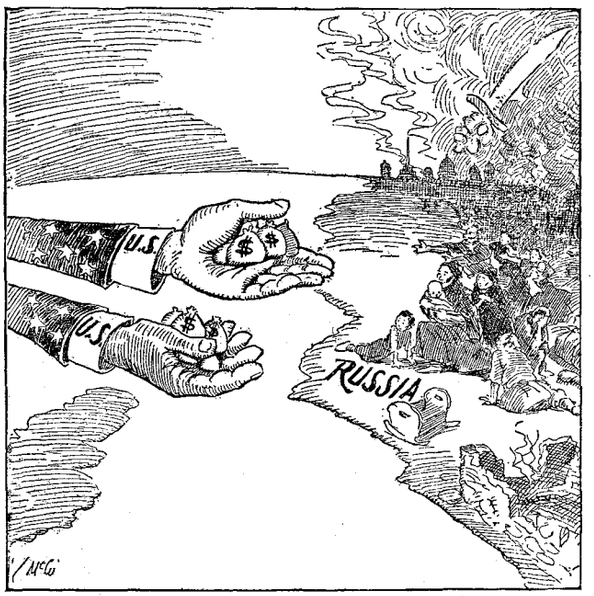
PRESENTATION COPIES.—Many persons subscribe for friends, intending that the paper shall stop at the end of the year. If instructions are given to this effect, they will receive attention at the proper time.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

name of humanity thought it a sacred duty to liberate the Cubans then in God's name let these Christian nations raise their hand to bring about a cessation of these horrors of hell."

There are not many Jews who entertain the acrimonious sentiments expressed by *The Hebrew Standard*, but those that do are very pronounced in their utterances. Dr. J. H. Asher, of the Madison Avenue Temple in New York, goes so far as to make a general attack on the Christian Church, and boldly declares:

"Let us get at the root of the massacres. It is the intolerance of Christianity. Christianity does not teach tolerance. It stands an outlaw at the bar of humanity. Intolerance for the Jewish



HANDS ACROSS THE SEA.
—McCutcheon in the Chicago *Tribune*.

religion is at the bottom of all massacres. Brothers, we have a greater part to play than those martyrs, for we must live and order ourselves so that the great public will deem us good."

The papers which have referred to the expressions above quoted are frank to say that they are extremely unfortunate. The Jew, as conceded by all, is treated better in America than in any other nation. The racial prejudice here is slight, and never goes to the extent of interfering with his trade or professional relations or of depriving him of any political rights. But *The American Hebrew* (New York) intimates that a repetition of indiscreet remarks like the ones just mentioned might create an "anti-Semitic feeling in the Republic." An article printed in this paper enlarges upon this point as follows:

"Nothing would be easier [than] to rouse fierce hatred toward the Jews, as, because of certain characteristics, such as their clannishness and their abnormal self-assertion, they are not generally liked as it is. Once the non-Jewish peoples feel hostile to the aliens, there are many ways in which that feeling could be promptly manifested that would be keenly felt by the Jews. For one thing if all philanthropic aid were denied them, and they were turned over to the charity of their coreligionists, they would fare rather badly, as they are not, as a rule, charitable or kind! As a case in point, take the property-holding immigrant who, as soon as practicable, obtains a tenement, becoming the most exacting type of a landlord. Often the property changes hands very frequently, sometimes fortnightly, the tenants being considered merely as features of the speculation, and bled. Likewise the Jewish provision for philanthropy is wholly inadequate, and were that of the non-Jewish patrons withdrawn, there would be great suffering among those who are more or less dependent upon charity.

"In trade the damage could assume enormous proportions, as it is the non-Jewish peoples of the 80,000,000 inhabiting this country who support enterprises, and so on through most of our relations of life. Once the race war is on, it is impossible to prophesy where it would end, but in any event it would bear hardest on the poor Jews of the immigrant class who are least able to bear it. As for non-Jewish people, except such as are in the bondage of Jew money-lenders, who might, under the circumstances, put the screws on, the disciplining of the Jews would be practically without effect other than the satisfaction that would come in the rebuke of impertinent and ungrateful assumption. It is to be hoped the Jews will not become again involved in any way in an episode like that of the dismissal of Dr. Dewey, for a race conflagration could be very easily started, and when the odds are 79,000,000 people against 1,500,000, it behooves the smaller group to have a care."

MR. HEARST AS A NATIONAL FIGURE.

WHEN William R. Hearst enters the House of Representatives next month to complete his unexpired term as Congressman from the Eleventh District of New York, "no one in that body," says the Springfield *Republican* (Ind.), "will attract the personal attention that he will," for, continues *The Republican*, "if Hearst ever was dangerous, he never was so dangerous as he is to-day, as a factor in national politics." Both the manner of "his campaign for Mayor and its result, as well as his conduct now," the Chicago *Public* (Single-Tax) asserts, "make him loom up no longer as a self-seeker, but as a genuine leader in a great cause." He has become "the Bryan of the East" in the opinion of the Chicago *Tribune* (Rep.), and, as the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* (Rep.) predicts, he "will be far more powerful between now and election day in 1908 than he would be if he had obtained the Mayoralty." He will "grow more threatening as time goes on," remarks the Macon (Ga.) *Telegraph* (Dem.). The Detroit *Journal* (Rep.) avers that he is at last a "real Presidential possibility," while the Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.) declares that his almost winning fight, single-handed, against Tammany "will probably substitute Hearst for Bryan as the Democratic idol, and cause a reorganization of the Democratic party on a purely socialistic and revolutionary basis." The Spokane *Spokesman-Review* (Ind. Rep.) likewise thinks that "the Democratic choice will be between Bryan and Hearst," and then makes the following observations:

"Tho McClellan, the Tammany candidate, has been reelected, the victory is such a close one that it must very materially reduce the Tammany influence in the party in a national campaign. Heretofore it has been customary to refer to that organization as one of the most perfect and powerful political machines in the country. The blow which has been struck at it in this election can not but injure its prestige, and tho Mr. Hearst was in the campaign as a municipal-ownership candidate, it will be an easy matter for him to resume his place as a Democrat and seek the nomination for the Presidency.

"Those who believed that Mr. Hearst was nothing but a rampant yellow journalist are learning that behind his sensationalism there is a power strong enough to elect him to Congress and almost able to down the most powerful Democratic machine in the country. He may be able to win over that same machine to his own side, if he desires its support in the Presidential field, and the race in the national convention between him and Bryan, as predicted by Mr. Watterson, may be a very interesting one."

The press are, however, by no means united in assigning such great importance and significance to Mr. Hearst's sudden development of popular strength in New York city. The Sacramento *Union* (Rep.) predicts that even if he gains the Mayoralty on the recount, his victory "will hardly tend to put him in the line of future and larger political honors." The papers which take this adverse view claim that his show of power was due to adventitious aids and peculiar circumstances which are not likely to occur again in combination, and furthermore that, altho he may be acceptable to the electorate of New York, he is an impossibility in the eyes of the country at large. The Kansas City *Star* (Ind. Dem.) states that the causes which contributed largely to the remarkable vote polled by Mr. Hearst were "dislike of the regular party organization and the lavish promises of the candidate," and the Chicago

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

TEASING THE TIGER.
—Morris in the Spokane *Spokesman-Review.*

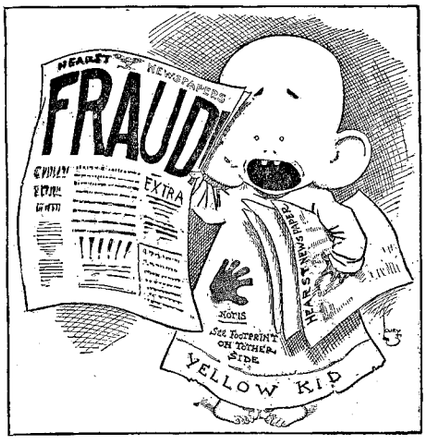
Post (Ind.) interprets the size of the vote to mean "a popular dissatisfaction with the manner in which both of the other parties have been exploited by bosses to their personal advantage." Scores of papers believe that the popular indignation aroused by the insurance scandals gave him a wide but only ephemeral popularity. "Any stick is good enough to beat a dog with," as one paper expresses it. "He represents," says the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), "an element found in all large cities, but which does not represent the thoughtful American people." As the New York *Worker* (Socialist) explains it, "what was really behind Hearst was not the 'will of the people' but their ignorance and indolence, their readiness to cast the burden of their own emancipation on the shoulders of a 'leader.'" Hence, says the Chicago *Chronicle* (Rep.):

"Counting them all [the causes] together, as they indubitably should be, one can see the genesis of the Hearst vote and can entertain a reasonable hope that it can never again coalesce in one aim."

But in spite of differences of opinion as to Mr. Hearst's prospects for greater power and further honors, all seem to agree with the Chicago *Journal* (Rep.) in saying that "he is evidently in politics to stay." Says the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), "his extraordinary methods of self-exploitation and sensational propaganda make natural the assumption that he will again essay the rôle of national leader," for he has "the audacity and nerve to attempt the impossible." The charge that the movement back of Hearst carries the "red flag" seems to be losing force. The Cleveland *Plain Dealer* (Ind. Dem.) maintains that "the Hearst vote was not an Anarchistic outbreak and not a Socialistic tidal wave," and the Indianapolis *Star* (Rep). declares that "it would be folly to assume" it was such.

What will be the consequences of Mr. Hearst's appearance as an active factor in politics remains an open question. *The Worker* (Socialist), of New York, asserts that "Mr. Hearst has let loose forces that he will be unable to control, and that this straddling demagogue may take from us to-day, but we shall take from him to-morrow." But the Des Moines *Register and Leader* (Rep.) cautions us that if the conservative classes do not want Mr. Hearst in control of "the destinies of this country" they "should lose no time in setting up for themselves a true democracy, and work it without fear or favor." It is of course expected that whatever interest Mr. Hearst will take in national politics will be as a Democrat. But to accomplish anthing of importance, as such, he will have to reorganize the party and get possession of the predominating faction. Many papers, as shown above, believe that he can easily succeed in this undertaking; others express doubts. Among these may be cited the Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), which says:

"The organization of a national Radical party, under whatever name, is not improbable with leaders like Mr. Hearst and Mr. Bryan, who has insisted upon the formation of a Radical Democracy, but such an organization, because of the many incompatible elements which might be brought upon special appeal into the organization, would be constantly tending to factionalism and to the breaking up into smaller parties. At any rate, whatever may come of Mr. Hearst's movement, the majority of the American people are for sound, safe, and conservative government, and may be depended upon to stand by the safe principles that have been tried and not found wanting."



CORRECTLY LABELED AT LAST.
—Lowry in the Chicago *Chronicle.*

ANOTHER "RICH MAN'S PANIC."

NO alarm seems to be felt by any of the financial journals over the high rate for "money on call" in New York, which went up to 25 per cent. a few days ago, and which still continues to range along high levels. The eccentric movement was confined to New York, occurred in spite of prevailing good times and signs of increasing prosperity, and did no other harm than to force speculators and capitalists who were on the bull side of the market to drop some of their rich holdings. So the attention it excited was directed mainly to the currency system and banking methods which make such a situation possible. This pinch in money, which is now bothering Wall Street, is directly attributed to the tightening of the money market in all the world's financial centers on account of universal industrial activity, the drains made by the Russo-Japanese war, and the tremendous demands for cash to remove the bumper corn, wheat, and cotton crops in the Southern and Western parts of this country. But many papers feel that no trouble would have occurred if the currency system was as elastic as it should be, or even if the capitalists had used ordinary precaution and judgment and anticipated an easily foreseen and inevitable condition.

It may be that this pinch will rouse Congress to recognize the fact that "as we grow in population and business expands we must have more currency, and that we ought to have it when we need it and not be saddled with an ancient system which compels currency to be expanded for an indefinite period and under abnormal conditions," thinks the Philadelphia *Inquirer.* The Boston *Herald,* however, replies that it is only the speculators who are suffering, a fact that fails to appeal to its pity. "There is the widest possible difference," it remarks, "between the legitimate demands for money in business undertakings and the demands of the Stock-Exchange speculators who build up such flimsy booms that they puncture as easily as a soap bubble." "Wall Street isn't the United States," it adds.

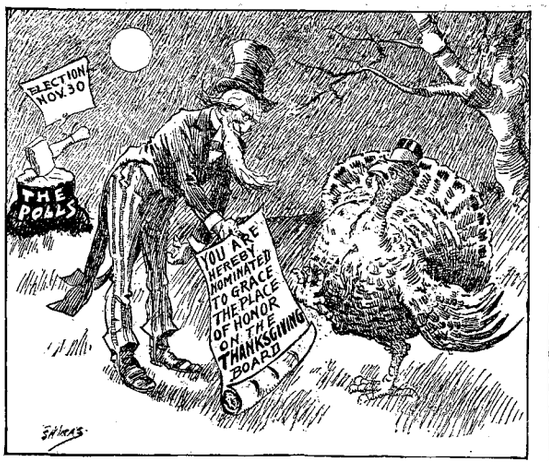
The New York *Journal of Commerce* thinks "it is no misfortune that speculation on the Stock Exchange should be checked" by this squeeze, and goes on to analyze the present crisis thus:

"The cause of the present situation is not far to seek. It is brought about by a steady

THE MARTYR OF MANHATTAN.
—Morgan in the Philadelphia *Inquirer.*

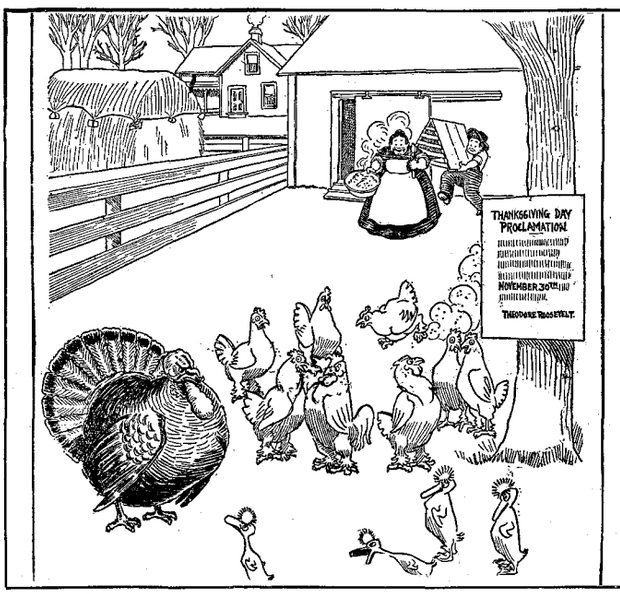
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FARMER SAM—"The frost is on this pumpkin good and plenty!"
—Walker in the Seattle *News*.

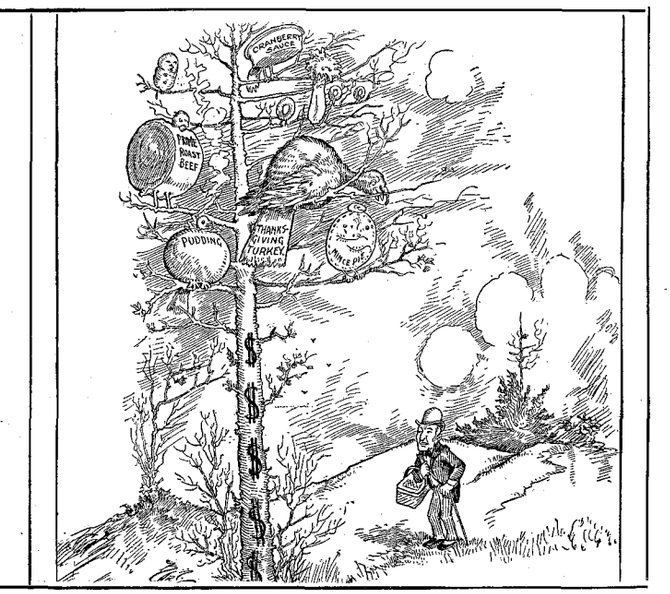


A POPULAR BUT RELUCTANT CANDIDATE.
—Shiras in the Pittsburg *Chronicle Telegraph*.

FATTENING THE BIRD.
UNCLE SAM—"It ought to be the biggest bird I've had in years!"
—Walker in the Richmond *News-Leader*.



"ALAS! OUR POOR BROTHER!".
—Wilder in the Chicago *Record-Herald*.



THE THANKSGIVING DINNER ROOSTS HIGH THIS YEAR.
—Bartholomew in the Minneapolis *Journal*.

SOME THANKSGIVING CARTOONS.

drain of currency from the New York banks to 'the interior,' that is, to the distributing points in the West and South, for use there in the annual movement of harvesting and marketing crops. The lack of any rational system enabling banks to perform this service by the use of well-secured credit in expanding and contracting their circulation, according to the needs of their own localities and connections, causes the accumulation of currency in the form of cash in New York when it has no profitable use elsewhere, and drains it away when it is required in other parts of the country. The banks at the financial center, with their burden of reserves, are subjected to this pumping process every year at the very time when local requirements are on the increase.

"Under this rigid currency system the means of financial adjustment have to work with a costly strain. Call loans do not go to 15 per cent. or higher without indicating a lack of funds for other than speculative uses. There is a scarcity for commercial loaning and high rates for legitimate business accommodation. Just now money rates are high abroad and there is a tendency to draw gold from here to European money centers; but in spite of this our bankers are borrowing foreign credit to relieve the home situation, while our currency is busy in the West and South and can not be hurried back. This depresses foreign exchange and prevents the departure of gold, but it is at heavy cost to general borrowers and therefore to business."

Bradstreet's predicts that "Europe will need gold on a large scale within the next few months," and it says the present high rate is doing a valuable service by keeping the money here. Russia and Japan, it says in the following paragraph, will both be in the market soon for more money:

"The Russian loan, it is true, has been indefinitely postponed. Russia's internal situation positively forbids any success on the part of its Treasury in obtaining assistance for the present either in Europe or America. Nevertheless, when order is restored and a settled form of government under a constitutional régime, or otherwise, has been established, there is no doubt that a large Russian loan will be forthcoming. In the mean time Japanese financiers are taking advantage of the opportunity thus presented, and a large refunding operation is unquestionably in prospect for the account of the Japanese Treasury. The negotiations to this end are indeed said to be going on in London, and only a few days may witness the bringing out of a large Japanese loan, which will occasion demands on the money markets of the world, under which circumstances high rates for call and time loans at New York furnish a real protection for the American business and speculative communities."

Secretary Shaw's refusal to come to the help of Wall Street by depositing millions from the Treasury in the New York banks is generally indorsed by the press. Thus the New York *Evening Post* says that "there should be no artificial tampering with this

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

situation, no letting out of Government funds or laxity in maintaining reserves. Let the curtailment come upon speculation, which has been growing wild of late."

FATAL DEFECT OF OUR NAVY.

REAR-ADMIRAL RAE, Chief of the Bureau of Steam Engineering, in pointing out the dangerous conditions of the naval engineering department, declares that if the country were "suddenly plunged into war, the navy would find itself in no condition to win battles," and this statement has aroused the press all over the country. "Present conditions," declares the Philadelphia *Record*, "are too dangerous to be tolerated," and the Milwaukee *Sentinel* observes that it is now "clearly and competently attested that the new system, instead of giving us the ideal all-round seamen-engineers, is inflicting on the service a lot of half-baked engineering smatterers who are a positive menace to the navy and its future."

Since the *Bennington* disaster the press and the naval experts have been discussing the scarcity of experienced naval engineers, and the general conclusion is that the trouble is primarily traceable to the personnel act of 1899, which amalgamated the engineers and line officers, doing away with the old specialized engineer corps. Not a few papers are demanding the repeal of this law. Admiral Rae recommends that all young officers of the line perform engineering duty first in a subordinate capacity, to be placed in charge of the engines only after proving their ability to handle them, and suggests a special school of instruction for officers to supply technical knowledge in which their academy course left them deficient. He also thinks that a body of engineering specialists should be created, so that there would be about thirty always ready for sea duty. In regard to the present conditions, the Admiral says that to put and keep our great war-ships where they can be most effective "will never be done with amateurs in charge of the machinery." "No young officer," he adds, "out of the academy but a short time, who would not be given charge of the deck except under the supervision of a senior officer, should be placed in charge of the engineer department of a ship, as has been done." This is considered by the press as a specific reference to Ensign Wade and the exploded boiler on the *Bennington*. The Admiral regrets that "so few officers of the line are taking up engineering seriously."

REAR-ADMIRAL CHARLES W. RAE.

If the country were "suddenly plunged in war," he says, "the navy would find itself in no condition to win battles."

The Army and Navy Register (Washington), which has for some time been calling attention to the need of a trained corps of engineers for the navy, declares that there are not "enough officers who could be regarded as naval engineers in any sense of the term," and it adds:

"The engineering course at the Naval Academy is most complete. It furnishes the basis of a specialism which is sufficient for all the needs of the service. The defect comes afterward, when officers are sent here and there with only occasional periods during which they are devoted to anything bearing upon engineering work. It is impossible to expect officers thus handicapped to become naval engineers, in addition to which fact 'so few officers of the line are taking up engineering seriously that the situation is becoming alarming.' Is it possible to apply a method by which the navy will get engineer officers from the line, not only those needed on board ship, but those in the inner branch, the members of which will be expected to 'devote all their time and attention to engineering,' as the only way by which competent designing engineers may be obtained? . . . Perhaps there will be an ingenious plan devised within the so-called line, but it will have to be something which recognizes naval engineering as a specialty and makes its trained members available for their important duty on board ship as well as in the designing-room."

FEDERAL CONTROL IN YELLOW FEVER OUTBREAKS.

THE Chattanooga convention, which assembled on November 9, was composed entirely of delegates from the Southern States. As was generally expected by the Southern press, it adopted by an almost unanimous vote a resolution in favor of Federal control in the event of yellow-fever outbreaks. In the North this act is looked upon as surprising, and also as gratifying to a high degree, on the idea that it shows, as the Chicago *Chronicle* says, that "the South is getting out of Bourbon ruts." The reference here made is of course to the ancient and much-mooted States rights question. But it must be noted in considering the comment of the Southern press that the indorsement they give to the action of the convention can in no sense be interpreted as a change of sentiment or a surrender of long-established principles.

The wording of the resolution adopted by the convention leaves the details of the proposed law to be hammered out by Congress, but while it requests that "adequate appropriation" be made by the Federal Government "to stamp out as nearly as practicable the yellow-fever-carrying mosquito," it makes it clear that "the National frontier quarantine" is all that is desired to be placed "under the control and jurisdiction of the United States Government." The New Orleans *Times-Democrat*, however, intimates that "the demand for exclusive Federal direction" was abandoned only for the present, and "may come later." This paper declares that the unanimous sentiment of the delegates was that the convention should secure all the quarantine legislation needed, so far as local prejudices would permit, and thus do away with the barbarous "shot-gun" quarantine, and the costly and unnecessary friction which endangers the friendly relations between the States at every outbreak of yellow fever; and in explaining the meaning of the resolution adopted *The Times-Democrat* observes:

"The interstate quarantine is, if these resolutions meet with the approval of Congress, to be under the control of the Federal Government, in cooperation with the States. Both Governor Blanchard and Congressman Williams were convinced that the operation of interstate quarantine under this plan would be found so satisfactory that the States would be willing to have it exclusively in the hands of the United States. The resolutions carry with them a recognition of the right of the Federal Government to control interstate quarantine whenever it chooses to do so. This control has been delayed only a short time to prevent friction, and not to arouse local prejudice. The Louisiana delegation acted on the policy of avoiding the stirring up of any old animosity, and they did more—they removed much of the bitterness which they found existing against Louisiana on the part of the other delegates as having been responsible, by the failure of its health officials, for the introduction

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of yellow fever into the South. Finally, as to interior quarantine, that within the State, the convention asked the legislatures to pass laws providing for a uniform system for all the States, and secured from the Governors pledges that they would call the matter to the attention of their several legislatures. The convention accomplished infinitely more than was expected of it. That its recommendations will be carried out seems almost certain. The Governors of most of the States were there to pledge their aid and influence, and there were enough Senators and Representatives to render it certain that the question will be presented properly before Congress and vigorously urged; and it was the view of those Congressmen that we will be able to secure the legislation needed, in the light of the fact that it is the unanimous recommendation of one of the largest and most representative conventions ever held in the South."

THE BEEF PACKERS' PLEA OF IMMUNITY.

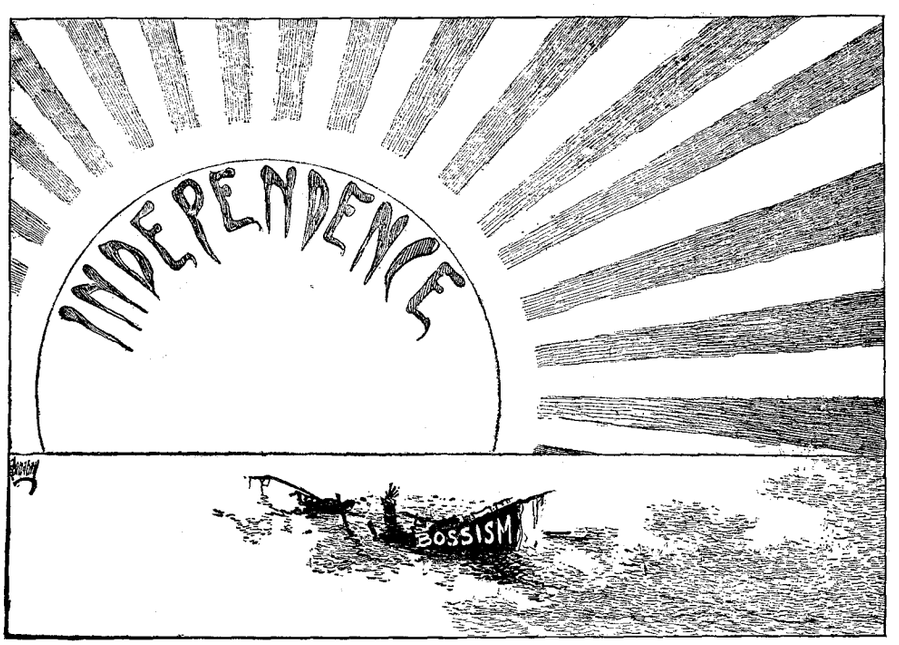
THE statement given to the press by Attorney-General Moody in denial of the plea of immunity from prosecution filed by the beef-packers in bar to the indictments pending against them in the United States District Court, at Chicago, has been taken to indicate that he is not unwilling to have the point at issue discussed in the public prints; and as a result these cases have been brought to the front again. The packers claim that the Commissioner of Corporations, James R. Garfield, when he was making the investigation of the beef trust for the Department of Commerce and Labor, induced the defendants to testify and produce documents before him by promising that the Government would not use the evidence obtained thereby in any criminal proceedings it might institute against them. They further claim that Mr. Garfield broke this promise, and therefore they ask the court to dismiss the cases for the alleged reason that they were brought in violation of this understanding, and are founded upon the evidence thus procured under a solemn pledge of immunity from all prosecution. Mr. Moody admits that, as a matter of law, if Mr. Garfield made such an agreement, the Government must drop its cases against the packers, but in defense of Mr. Garfield he explicitly denies that "any evidence obtained from the defendants was delivered to or used by the Department of Justice."

Thus the matter stands, and the papers are directing some sharp criticisms against Mr. Garfield for the part he has played in the investigation and prosecution of the beef trust. The Kansas City *Journal*, assuming that the facts alleged by the packers in their recently filed plea are true, observes:

"When Commissioner Garfield made his whitewashing report showing that the beef trust was a philanthropic institution, doing business at an infinitesimal profit and often at an actual loss for the benefit of the public, intelligent people over the country formed an opinion as to that young man's ability that was in inverse ratio to his lamented father's greatness. But the plea set up by the packers as a bar to Government prosecution, to the effect that at the time of Garfield's so-called investigation he promised them immunity from prosecution by the Government on account of the matters disclosed in the inquiry, is a still more astounding revelation. If true, it caps the climax of official incompetency or worse. Instead of 'straining the machinery of the law to the utmost to bring the packers to justice,' as President Roosevelt declared, it appears that his young assistant in the Department of Labor and Commerce has smashed the machinery beyond all hope of repairs."

The Omaha *World-Herald* is equally severe, and looking at but one side of the case, declares that Mr. Garfield's alleged acts are either a "betrayal of trust" or the worst instance of "inefficiency in American officialdom" that has come to its notice. *The Journal of Commerce*, of New York, however, does not believe that Mr. Garfield could be so careless as to make any promise of immunity or be so perfidious as to break one if made, and so declares that the object of the packers' plea "seems to be to hinder the prosecution and to compel the Government to begin over again without making use of the information collected by one of its departments for another purpose." The Brooklyn *Eagle* contends that Mr. Garfield's "high character" ought to protect him from all suspicion of dishonesty or incapacity, and then gives the following account of the way the packers came to be indicted:

"A statement comes from Washington that the evidence on which the Government relies for the conviction of the packers was elicited by the President himself. The report is that President Roosevelt had a witness for two days at the White House, examined him in person and learned enough to justify his faith in the conviction of the packers. Mr. Roosevelt has done so many unusual things that this statement will gain a credence which would have been denied to it if made of any other President. But Mr. Roosevelt is known to be very much in earnest in pushing these prosecutions, and if he obtained statements at first hand from a



THE DAWN OF A NEW ERA IN POLITICS.
—Donahey in the Cleveland *Plain Dealer*.

DOWN ON GRAFT.
—Jack in the Glenwood (Colo.) *Post*.

ELECTION RESULTS IN CARTOON.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

witness of the way in which Judge Grosscup's order had been violated, that would explain the emphasis with which he has insisted upon the prosecution. He was even reported to have said that he wanted to see the men at the head of the packing-houses in jail if there was any way of putting them there. His personal examination of a witness would explain the indignation which alone could prompt such a remark, either by a President or a private citizen. Indignation at injustice or oppression is one of Mr. Roosevelt's strongest characteristics.

"The case has gone far enough to prove that the packers will not gain anything by their claim of immunity through Commissioner Garfield. The Washington authorities point out that the 'evidence' given to Mr. Garfield on which that claim is based consisted of typewritten statements prepared in the packers' offices and sent to the commissioner. Those statements were included in the Garfield report and there was certainly nothing in that report, as published, to show that the packers had been guilty of criminal conspiracy. The indications are that the beef trust will be one of the few Government prosecutions of persons of consequence which is not to be allowed to frazzle out."

REBELLION IN THE ISLE OF PINES.

THE press are divided in opinion as to the justice of the act of the two hundred and sixty American residents of the Isle of Pines in raising the standard of rebellion and issuing to the world a declaration of independence from Cuba. The Buffalo *News* thinks that the seceders should be "shot or hanged," while the Philadelphia *Telegraph* declares that the United States should proceed at once to rescue from the "erratic control" of Cuba the lives and properties of American citizens who settled in the island in the belief "that their homes and business would be protected by this nation."

The reasons for seceding, as indicated by the defiant little band of revolutionists in their petition to President Roosevelt for a square deal, are that they became residents of the isle upon the understanding that they were to remain citizens of the United States, and that they have never surrendered their status as such. They have acquired in fee simple five-sixths of the real estate of the island, upon which they have made costly improvements that are all in constant danger of destruction on account of the unsettled state of Cuban affairs. Hence they rebelled, thinking that this was the proper step to take to bring their rights to the attention of the American people and to secure "justice and equity" from the United States Senate, which soon must act upon the treaty that has been drawn up vesting the title of the Isle of Pines permanently in Cuba. The facts upon which they base their demands for protection from the American Government, as gathered from the columns of the New York *Evening Post*, are as follows:

By the terms of the protocol which ended hostilities in the Spanish war and the treaty of Paris it was provided that Spain relinquished sovereignty over Cuba and ceded to the United States "Porto Rico and other islands now under Spanish sovereignty in the West Indies," and it is upon this phrase that the claim is made that the Isle of Pines was ceded to the United States. Various interpretations were made of this clause, but Judge Magoon, the law officer of the Insular Division of the War Department, finally wrote a decision in which he declared that the determination of the status of the Isle of Pines did not rest with the War Department, but was a political question to be determined by the President and Congress. Thereafter the law called the "Platt amendment" was passed by Congress and adopted as a part of the Cuban constitution, which provided among other things that the title to the Isle of Pines should be determined by treaty. Negotiations were commenced accordingly. Cuba agreed to turn over to the United States the two naval stations of Guantanamo and Bahia-Honda. The first of these has already been ceded and there is no question about the ceding of the other. In 1903 a treaty was drawn up vesting the title to the island in Cuba. The United States Senate has not ratified the treaty, but the executive branch of the Government is definitely committed on the subject.

Such is the story of the Isle of Pines. The audacious maneuver of the seceders, says the New York *Globe*, "is well timed to influence the Senate at its next session, but is not calculated to win popular support in this country." The Buffalo *News* speaks equally disapprovingly of the revolt, and observes that "the United States is not reduced to the business of stealing pennies or of acting as the accomplice of petty thieves," and the Baltimore *American* remarks:

"To foment an insurrection in that country, engineered by reckless American citizens, is not the kind of thing to approve itself to wise statesmanship. If a handful of Americans can seize the Isle of Pines and convert it into an independent state a similar thing can be done in the richest province of Cuba or in any other part of America outside of the United States, and the navy and army would soon be very active, indeed.

"The Cuban Government will probably arrest the ringleaders of this little mutiny and put them in jail. . . . A few months' imprisonment would calm the ardor of these empire-builders and divert their energies into more useful channels. If they don't like Cuba it is easy enough to get away from there without involving the American Government in their prejudices."

Others, however, feel a great deal of sympathy for them. Many papers believe with the Philadelphia *Telegraph* that this little bit of land, no larger than Rhode Island, off the southern coast of Cuba, "belongs to the United States, and for strategical as well as political reasons should never be parted with." Hence they are trying to create a sentiment which will compel the United States Senate to refuse to ratify the pending treaty. Thus the Philadelphia *Inquirer* remarks:

"It clearly and unavoidably follows, seeing that no treaty for the cession to Cuba of the Isle of Pines has been executed, altho such a treaty has long been pending in the Senate, where it has encountered an apparently insurmountable opposition, that the island is still a possession of the United States, to be governed as other similar possessions are governed, that is, through the instrumentality of the War Department, and why the Cuban authorities should ever have been permitted to assume and exercise an official power within its borders is something which has never been intelligibly explained. The present developments will compel the taking of some kind of decisive action. As the American residents of the island constitute by far the greater part of the population and as nearly all that is of value there has been created and is owned by them, the retention of the island within the jurisdiction of the United States is the only fair, just, and logical solution of the problem which the actual situation exhibits."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

ILL luck is still pursuing the Russian prisoners in Japan. They are to be sent home.—*The Chicago News.*

THE stalwart Democracy this year not only voted early, but evidently voted often.—*The Florida Times-Union* (Dem.).

So far the Czar has been able to restrain himself from issuing any Thanksgiving proclamations.—*The Toledo Blade.*

THE Hungarians have announced that they will retain their language. Certainly. Nobody else wants it.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

Now that Charles Dana Gibson has gone abroad, President Roosevelt will rank as our leading black-and-white artist.—*The Atlanta Journal.*

RUSSIA'S violent radicals should remember that anarchistic practises will undermine any constitution, no matter how strong.—*The Chicago News.*

RUSSIAN students are daring, but up to date it does not appear that any of them has faced a ceremony of initiation into a college fraternity.—*The Chicago News.*

SEVERAL millionaires are said to be on the Government pension rolls. A lot of them have always been on the good old protective tariff roll.—*The Florida Times-Union.*

THE price of cranberries has advanced to something like $11 a barrel. Still, economical families can get along with half a barrel and be just as happy, if they try.—*The Toledo Blade.*

TAMMANY will probably reply that had Mr. Hearst spent a little more money before election it would not have been necessary for him to spend so much after it.—*The Detroit Free Press.*

AFTER recounting the manner in which Thanksgiving was established by the New England forefathers, the President, right in the same paragraph, speaks of the custom as having been hallowed by "immemorial usage."—*The Chicago News.*

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

LETTERS AND ART.

DISAPPEARANCE OF THE LAST GREAT RACIAL ART.

"WHY not form a society for the preservation of art in Japan?" suggests a writer quoted in THE LITERARY DIGEST of September 30. But, according to Mr. Ralph Adams Cram, the suggestion comes when there is no longer any vital art in Japan to preserve. The disappearance of Japanese art "as a vital thing, a racial attribute," dates back, he tells us, no farther than the close of the nineteenth century. Mr. Cram is speaking of "communal art, the art which is the heritage of all the people, and is their highest mode of self-expression." This art, he reminds us, had continued "unmitigated and undefiled" in Japan for almost a century and a half after it had become extinct in Europe and America. His reading of the situation sounds even more pessimistic when he states it in general terms, and exclaims: "The last great racial art has perished from the earth; the chapter is closed." If it is closed inexorably, he adds, the fact is "a catastrophe compared with which the destruction of the Alexandrian libraries, the coming of the Goths and Vandals, the suppression of the English monasteries, were but unimportant episodes." But because the Japanese character, of which Japanese art was "the intimate and exact expression," has suffered no collapse, Mr. Cram permits a hope to remain that the chapter is not closed inexorably. "If art is a result, not a product, then the generative conditions are just as vital as they were under the Ashikaga or Tokugawa Shoguns, and for once art may occur again as the result of conscious volition." Whether conscious volition is so directed or not, says Mr. Cram, rests with the Mikado. These views are gathered from Mr. Cram's new book, "Impressions of Japanese Architecture." To quote the author more adequately:

MR. RALPH ADAMS CRAM.
He asserts that the national art of Japan ceased to exist with the close of the nineteenth century, but that a word from the Mikado would resuscitate it.

"For thirteen hundred years it [art in Japan] had been an essential part of a varied but unbroken civilization. . . . The art history was identical, the modes of its manifestation were various: now architecture, now painting, then literature, sculpture, the drama, or, again, the industrial arts. Note, however, that nothing intrinsically bad was ever done; all was good, better, or best."

But within the memory of men still young all this has changed. We read:

"Architecture has fallen into the hands of tenth-rate German bunglers and their native imitators, who copy so cleverly that their productions are almost as bad as those of their teachers. Painting is now running in European lines; students devote themselves to studies from the cast, the nude, and still life, ultimately learning to turn out exceedingly clever imitations in oil and water colors, which would be creditable as exhibits in the Royal Academy and the Salon. Sculpture is now purely imitative and valuable from the standpoint of the forger. The industrial arts are prostituted to the most pitiful ends, and the cloissonné, lacquer, porcelain, and embroideries that now flood the auction-rooms of the West are valuable only in their dexterity, and as showing how cleanly and quickly a crafty people can grasp and adapt itself to the demands of artistic savagery. The loveliest landscape God ever created is made horrible by rank on rank of ghastly and insolent signs that would raise a howl even in the midland counties of England and the bare reaches of Connecticut and New Jersey."

In his efforts to achieve a more optimistic outlook in regard to Japan Mr. Cram seems to demolish, by implication, all hope of artistic salvation for some nations nearer home. He writes:

"If we found the Government of Japan honeycombed with venality and graft; if its industrial system had become an organized oligarchy of intimidation and spoliation; if the trust and corporation were supreme and implacable, yet accepted by the public with a grin half of envious admiration, half of careless indifference; if the sanctity of domestic life had crumbled away in corruption; if unearthly superstitions were doing duty as religious convictions and each was finding hordes of dupes, ready for the bleeding; if war brought protests from high finance and vested interests because their pockets were touched by the blow in self-defense, while the ranks of the armies could only be filled by conscription and refilled on account of desertions—if these were the accompaniments of the death of art, then indeed we might say with truth, the chapter is closed."

But as a matter of fact, he asserts, the noble qualities in the Japanese character are growing even nobler, and there are men in Japan who realize the importance of restoring the national art to its place in the national civilization. We read:

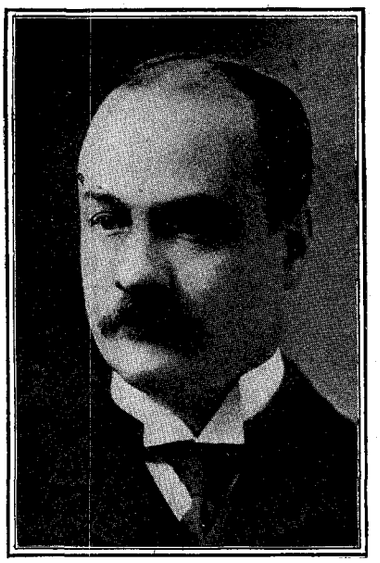
"Professor Okakura and men of his great stamp are fighting for the conservation of national ideals in painting. There is a visible revolt against the shocking architecture that in the name of Europeanism has defiled the land: in spite of occasional absurdities of fashion the drama and music are still comparatively sound. A word from the right source, the one supreme source, the Mikado, would send the whole ridiculous card-house of Western art and Western manners crumbling into instantaneous collapse. Will the word be spoken? I believe so, for the Emperor Matsuhito has shown himself always, not only a wise sovereign, but the very incarnation of the spirit of Japan."

THE THEODORE ROOSEVELT PROFESSORSHIP IN BERLIN.

THE happy ultimate effects of the newly established "Theodore Roosevelt professorship" in the University of Berlin, says the New York *Times*, can hardly be exaggerated. The new chair, which has been endowed by Mr. James Speyer with a gift of $50,000, is said to be the outcome of a suggestion made by the German Emperor for an interchange of professors between German and American universities. The subjects pertaining to the new professorship are American history and American institutions. At Columbia University, it is stated, the German Government will establish a chair of German history and institutions. The event is the more significant, as there is a tendency to regard it as the first step toward a general system of cooperative education between the large universities of Europe and America. President Butler, of Columbia, characterizes Mr. Speyer's gift as "both striking in its

MR. JAMES SPEYER.
By a gift of $50,000 he endowed the "Theodore Roosevelt professorship" of American history and institutions in the University of Berlin.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



PRESIDENT BUTLER OF COLUMBIA.

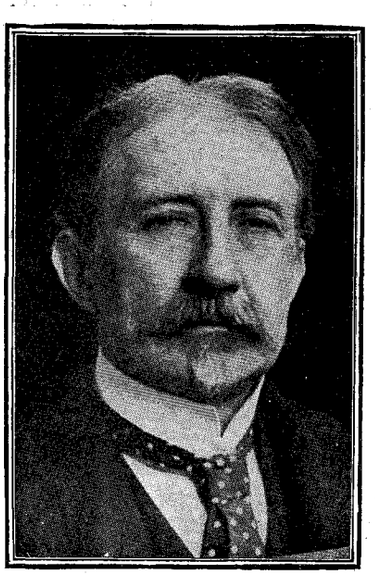
Last August at Wilhelmshohe he discussed with the Kaiser the plan of an interchange of professors between Germany and America.

originality and splendid in its possibilities." As the avowed purpose of the plan is to foster a mutual international understanding, it naturally recalls the different methods pursued in the Cecil Rhodes scholarships, which have for their aim a more complete understanding among the English-speaking nations. Mr. Rhodes left a sum of money sufficient to yield at least $150,000 a year to enable a certain number of American and colonial students to take their degrees at Oxford University. Those interested in the "Theodore Roosevelt professorship" have chosen the less expensive, but presumably no less effective plan, of sending the professors to the students, instead of the students to the professors. President Butler is quoted by the press as saying:

"What is really needed is the careful, systematic, and scientific presentation of the culture of one people to the students of the other, in the language that the students most fully understand. This is what Mr. Speyer makes possible.

"American constitutional history will be the first subject treated. It is hoped that in succeeding years the economic development and problems of the United States, the educational system, and the industrial and commercial expansion will be treated by competent professors. The Theodore Roosevelt professor will not only give a regular course of university lectures but he will also hold a seminar for the benefit of those students who desire to go more fully into the details of his subject. On the other hand, American students will be able to hear the most accomplished scholars of Germany present in scientific fashion an exposition and criticism of the history and culture of the German people.

"Mr. Speyer's gift seems to us both striking in its originality and splendid in its possibilities. We are not without hope that before long Columbia University will be put in position to make similar arrangements with the University of Paris and with an English university, possibly the University of London. A formal agreement, covering the establishment of the new chair and the corresponding professorship in Columbia University to be filled annually by the Prussian Government, was drawn up at Wilhelmshohe in August last, under the personal supervision and direction of the German Emperor, by Dr. Althoff. Dr. Althoff entered most generously and enthusiastically into the development of the plan, and it owes much to his advice and cooperation."



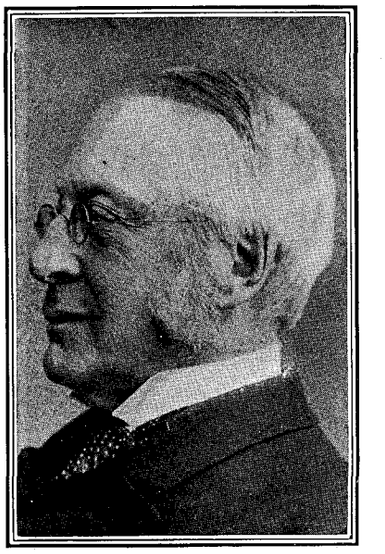
PROF. JOHN WILLIAM BURGESS,

Nominated by the trustees of Columbia as the first holder of the new chair in Berlin University.

The New York *Times* remarks editorially:

"There will follow as day follows dawn a like system first in other German and American universities, and then in those of France, of England, and—who knows?—of Russia. . . . . .

"Apart from the obvious advantages of mutual enlightenment which this plan secures, it ought to promote sensibly that good feeling between the two peoples which all men of conscience and education must desire. There is in personal intercourse such as a professor and his pupils must have an efficacy to produce good feeling which no amount of mere study of books could insure. The knowledge thus attained is intimate and enduring; it is engraved on the hearts of teachers and of taught, and it remains a corrective influence with them and with those whom they in their turn influence of no mean value. The sweeping judgments it is so easy to form as to an alien people must encounter in the minds of the men who have had this intercourse a body of exceptions that make the judgments seem absurd and unjust. It is not only light that will be exchanged, but light with the warmth of human intercourse, and the prejudice, the conceit, the envy, and the uncharitableness to which we are all only too prone will be diminished."



Copyright by Notman Photo Company.

PRESIDENT ELIOT OF HARVARD.

It is said that he also has had some share in the new plan for international professorships.

The Evening Post remarks that "writers and lecturers have an obvious advantage over politicians and journalists in this work of interpreting one country to another." As a matter of fact the tendency of the press, it adds, is too often to foster international misunderstanding. We read further:

"A 'Theodore Roosevelt Professorship of American History and Institutions' in the University of Berlin, would have seemed a marvel to Bancroft or Motley. Its founding by Mr. James Speyer, at a time when the tide of American students flowing to Germany is somewhat slackening, with the reciprocal appointment of German professors to lecture at Columbia and Harvard, witnesses to a great change of conditions and a still greater change of sentiments. The step itself is not so important as what it signifies. In this matter the universities, and even the Kaiser and the President, speak less for themselves than for their nations. Unless there were already a good understanding and a fruitful intercourse between the United States and Germany, this interchange of professors would be an empty and slightly comic formality. As it is, we may well regard it as an outward sign of a quiet but steady *raprochement* of two peoples."

AMATEURISHNESS OF LOWELL.

WHILE the latest biographer of James Russell Lowell, Mr. Ferris Greenslet, associate editor of *The Atlantic Monthly*, generously assigns to Lowell the position of the "first true American Man of Letters," and mentions the national pride that is taken in "his mellow nature, his richly stored mind, his fertile, many-sided intellect, his righteous soul," he finds it "more than likely that his work as a critic of literature will last in greater bulk than anything else of his." The poet and the satirist in Lowell thus gives way to the critic; but even here Mr. Greenslet finds his author falling short of real greatness through a certain method as of the amateur. Lowell's method, he declares, "was never that of insidious urbane circumvallation, which since Sainte-Beuve has

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

been increasingly the ideal of critical procedure;" but rather "a matter of adventurous sallies and spectacular sword-play." This method, when not carried out at its best, led its user into "perversity and paradox," and also into such critical indiscretion as "the literary analogy, the parallel passage," and when we come to regard, in addition to such faults of method, Lowell's "blind spots and prejudices," which the present writer admits "were less rather than more numerous than those of most men," there is to be detected in Lowell's criticism "sometimes a little of the note of the amateur." Mr. Greenslet continues:

MR. FERRIS GREENSLET.

The latest biographer of James Russell Lowell. He finds in Lowell's criticism "sometimes a little of the note of the amateur."

"He writes habitually more as a reader, a bookman, than as a professional critic. This is one reason why the best of his essays are so freshly delightful. Yet it is also the reason why the body of his criticism is stimulating and suggestive rather than convincing, and why some few of his strides do not so much edify as irritate. Only a critic with something of the temper of the amateur could have spoiled what might have been an excellent study of Carlyle by passages of personal ridicule, or in the excursus against classicism which forms two-thirds of the paper on 'Swinburne's Tragedies,' have left in his armor so large a chink for the entrance of a classic lance as the heavy and cryptic witticism in which ἄριστον μὲν ὕδωρ is 'cited as conclusive by a gentleman for whom the bottle before him reversed the wonder of the stereoscope, and substituted the Gascon *v* for *b* in binocular.' Even in so good an essay as his Rousseau a suspicion of the amateur temper can be discerned. That is a very subtle study of the sentimentalist temperament, yet it would have been better criticism if, in place of some of the expatiation of the sentimentality of the sentimentalists, we had been given a little more dry light on some of the actual ideas that issued from it, a little of the treatment that Leslie Stephen, for example, would have given such a subject. As it is, one is not made perfectly sure that Lowell had read all of Rousseau, as in reality he had."

In this half-hearted admiration, Mr. Greenslet, pursuing his somewhat fearsome method of "reflector," thrusts in a self-justifying reference to the "hesitancy which a good many writers about Lowell have shown in uttering their own minds." He proceeds, however, to give utterance, in a somewhat regretful tone, to "a deep-rooted conviction that nowhere in American literature is there so remarkable an instance of how the very greatest gifts of talent, nay, genius itself, may fail of their full fruition through the slightest inattention to the hard counsels of perfection." Even in Mr. Greenslet's account of Lowell's positive virtues we arrive at the conviction that they are viewed by him as partaking of the nature of the superior amateur. He says:

"In his 'Thoreau,' Lowell says that he will try to give the impression of Thoreau's works upon him 'both as a critic and as a *mere reader*.' It is precisely as a mere reader that he is at his very best. His criticism is always most convincing when most genial. No man was ever more successful in the resurrection of personality, in getting at the active principle of his author's mind, in unearthing the seeds of his thought. He penetrated to these things not with the disciplined acumen of the talented critic, but with the sympathetic insight of genius, and it was with the kindred endowment of genius that he could express these discoveries, not in paragraphs but in epigrams. It may well be that no critical organon could be deduced from his work, that few authors are permanently 'placed' by it, but no good criticism in English is richer in 'good things,' or more lively with the voice-quality of dead writers. Take his 'Walton,' his 'Dryden,' his 'Dante'—the two former are unsurpassed, perhaps unsurpassable, and the last, the most direct and solid of his essays, without a joke until the one hundred and tenth page, is still unapproached for the felicity of its dealings with Dante as the poet of 'the magical word too few.' Or take him on Wordsworth, whose exaltations and tediousnesses stimulated both Lowell's deep imaginative sympathy and his quizzicalness to coordinate activity, and we find an essay that is in the way to become classic."

The place, then, which the prophetic vision of the present writer sees for Lowell is quite consistently one which fits into the category which he has established. Thus:

"There is not a college in America in whose literary courses Lowell's is not a name to conjure with. It is in his freshness, his vigor, his unconventionality, that he is of most service to the academic person who can very well cultivate the more formal virtues by himself. Perhaps in the long run the chief effect of his criticism will be not so much to edify and entertain the lay reader as to vivify the academic reader, and to establish a rapport between these two. Who knows, indeed, but that in the wise economy of nature the establishing of rapports is the eternal business of men of Lowell's stamp, seemingly so wasteful of their powers? We have seen how he was praised in England for bringing the literary set into touch with the official, and it was precisely in this making of the lion to lie down with the reluctant lamb that Lowell unconsciously was always busy. Who else has performed so many and such happy marriages of wit and wisdom, of culture and conscience, of politics and poetry, of literature and life?"

SINGERS AND THEIR BRAINS.

THE opinion of the average critic, says Ffrangcon-Davies, the Welsh singer, in a book called "The Singing of the Future," is that singers as a class are not overburdened with brains. The writer, in reply to this, gives it as his own opinion that singers have as much brains as other people, only they do not use them. His book contains an insistence on the paramount need of intelligence in the singer and a will to rise above the limitations and the vanities that an indulgent and uncritical public have fostered. The ambition of every singer ought to be, he thinks, a full-rounded development, mentally as well as vocally, so as to enable him to run the whole gamut of emotional expression and not be content with a limited *mètier*; and he should not content himself with the beguilement of an audience with lovely and sensuous tone when that power happens to be within his natural gifts; nor overawe with physical prowess to the detriment of linguistic purity. Such faults, observable in many modern singers, would not exist if singers, emulative of such men as Sims Reeves and Jean de Reszke, to name two notable exceptions, used their brains to effect a well-rounded and cultured development. Upon the first point of his reprobation he says:

"Singers classify themselves according to supposed limitations; each finds his *mètier* and lives up to, and on it. Any singer of ordinary physique and mind should be able to delineate clearly any character. 'Such and such a rôle does not suit me,' is a statement which one often hears; it is marked by indolence and apathy, for any rôle within a singer's vocal range should 'suit' an artist. To some of us, at all events, it is clear that varied and even universal expression is the only kind of work to which any person of common sense would care to devote his life. '*Belcanto*' (of which we read so much) meant, and means, versatility of tone; if a man wished to be called an artist, his voice must become the instrument of intelligent imagination."

To those who say that the three requisites of the singer are: 1—Voice; 2—Voice; 3—Voice, he retorts: "As well tell a painter that his chief matters are: 1—Paint; 2—Paint; 3—Paint." He says:

"Certain gifted types of singers are liable to sacrifice everything

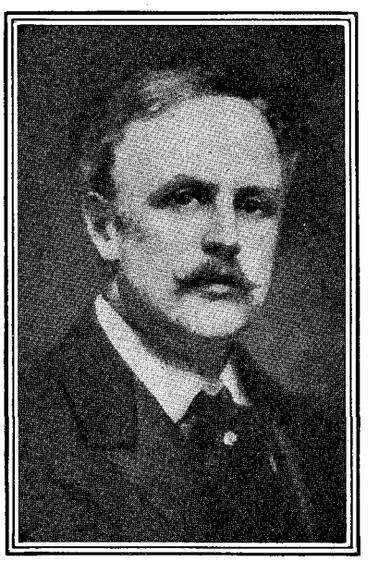
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

to artificial and sensuous enjoyment ('artistic'). They who enjoy the possession of 'charm' and of an 'engaging personality' seldom fail to abandon the higher self to these dangerous possessions. By 'the higher self' of an operatic artist is meant the mind as a whole, which is capable of dealing characteristically (in an objective sense) with varied subjects. 'Charm' and 'personality' are really reacting forces, and they avenge themselves on art, artists, and the public."

While on the subject of operatic singing, he has a word to say upon that species of vanity which makes appeal to the ignorant side of humanity. Thus:

"A great singer should not depend for effect upon awaking that barbaric sense of amazement which belongs to primeval man. Formful words and characteristic atmosphere are the essentials of drama. Even gods, in human guise, when condescending to walk the stage, should give us human language and not inhuman jargon. Brawny muscular development, and opulence of stentorian tone, appeal not to anyone who has listened to the large tones of nature, in which largeness are depth, truth, reasonableness, justness. No one need be hostile to large tones *per se;* a man may sing with a noble, godlike voice, and be an artist. But there must be no sensationalism. The very moment vocal quality is vitiated, and linguistic purity, musical meaning, and poetic interpretation are marred, that moment the *raison d'etre* of the human voice is ignored. If any man wants a standard whereby he may judge how large a tone may be, let him take the words of the text as his guide. If he can not pronounce the words as he would pronounce them were he a cultivated actor, his tone is too big."

The two chief recommendations which Mr. Davies makes as the ideal of the singer is to strive for mastery over all types of human expression, with verisimilitude as the guiding principle. This implies that voice culture can not be regarded as something apart from general culture; and the singer who would satisfy the highest demands of his profession should not confine his study within the bounds of the art to which he is primarily devoted. "Before a man can acquire style—which is the man and not the brute—he must read great books, and move among men and women who are accustomed to think."



MR. FFRANGCON-DAVIES.

A Welsh singer who protests against the tendency to accept voice culture as adequate apart from general culture.

THE HYPNOTISM OF ART.

THE reason why an artist produces his special work, urges Mr. Sydney Olivier in *The Contemporary Review*, is "just that special exaltation and ecstasy which come to him in excess of the normal, under the stimulus of his special subject-matter." It is just that excess by which "his perception and power of coordination are forced below the level of normal consciousness," we are told, "that causes him to go outside the normal habit of self-expression." In other words, "his formulating and generalizing faculty is naked to new reality, just as the faculties of a hypnotized medium are naked to the influence of records inaccessible to them in normal conditions." Assuming a certain average of esthetic sensibility, the artist, according to Mr. Olivier, is "one who is tyrannously convinced that there is more to be seen and felt in sensible things than this average allowance." Thus the artist "puts into form what gives him feeling, not in order to reproduce or record the form, but in order to reproduce or record the feeling." In so far as the artist is successful, therefore, the work of art carries with it a power to extend and intensify our conscious perceptions. In this result Mr. Olivier sees a kinship to the results of hypnotism and allied psychic phenomena. He observes:

"Speaking . . . of the artist in the particular case of the painter, I suggest that the impression of a really masterly picture, if one is attuned to receive it, resembles nothing so much as the impression of falling in love at first sight. . . . The impression is not detailed, nor the result of analytical observation; it is massive, and seems to arise quite irrationally out of subconscious perturbations. This experience is perhaps even more familiar in music. I used to be disposed to attribute it to deficiency of trained observation and connoisseurship; to seeing and hearing details and being emotionally affected by them without consciously identifying and apprehending them. But I do not now think that is the full explanation. William Morris, at any rate, was not a man to whom any such deficiency could be imputed. Morris would say, I remember, when discussing old manuscripts at Kelmscott House, 'I always know when a thing is really good, by its making me feel warm across here,' and would rub with both hands that part of his waistcoat that covered the seat of his diaphragm. In such a case, clearly, we recognize a condition of feeling in the artist, that particular exaltation or ecstasy that impels him to art-production, reproduced in another person (no doubt in different intensity) without conscious, rational, analytical identification of the details that reproduce it. . . . . .

"One is apt to think familiar things very simple: I may consequently appear to be importing gratuitous mystifications into a matter straightforward enough; but the fact is that the influence of externals upon deep-seated consciousness and emotion is altogether a mystery, and that all art is an attempt to imitate and practise that mystery and to reproduce its effects. The effect of masterly portraiture, whether of human or other nature, is to set up a sense of direct understanding or *rapport* between the spectator and the subject, a stimulating and illuminating and creative frame of consciousness, sometimes bringing a warm feeling of affection and reverence. The manner in which some works of art bring liberation from the complexities of the normal working consciousness, and with that liberation extension and intensification of perception and intelligent understanding, almost seems at times a direct affection of personality by personality. The primitive fetishistic fancy of the savage suggests itself, that all works of art are talismans, and especially portraits. If a piece of paper with handwriting, or an old glove, will enable, or at any rate assist, a clairvoyant medium to visualize a person or scene it has belonged to; if a posted letter can, as does certainly occur to some subjects, announce itself, in advance of its receipt, by impressions on the consciousness of its addressee; if certain places produce persistently (as they do) particular hallucinations on casual visitors; why should not a canvas or other material object on which its producer has expended intent creative effort be capable of producing in those who approach it subconscious perturbations disposing them to appropriate hallucinal visualizations of its subject? There is a mystery anyhow; it is not got over by talking about 'association'; some people do see and feel the picture and some do not: some more of it and some less. And unquestionably it is the feeling in the artist that determines what we call generally the style of the work, which is not the portrayal of things visible, but the symbol of the mood in which they are seen. We must class the characteristic action of a successful work of art as hypnotic: its sensory effect being to inhibit by concentration the vagrant working consciousness. In so far as a work of art is imperfect it fails of this effect; its unbalanced color, the assertiveness of its details, to say nothing of incapable execution, distract and worry the sense and keep the rational consciousness awake, so that there is no escape into the domain of hallucination. This is true of every branch of art in the widest sense of the term. If the hypnotization is effected, it is as easy to produce conviction of beauty as it is to save a sinner by beating a drum."

To music in particular Mr. Olivier attributes the faculty of establishing sympathetic relations between human minds. "Music," he writes, "has preeminently the reputation of being the food o love and the handmaid, or, I might say, the nurse, of religion, just because of the exceptional efficiency of its direct induction in hypnotizing the every-day consciousness."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

EFFECT OF CLIMATE ON HEALTH.

THAT there is an increasing tendency to study the effect of climate on the organism, in health and disease, is asserted editorially in *American Medicine* (Philadelphia). In other words, medical climatology is becoming a science, and therapeutic generalizations are being made from the enormous mass of facts whose collection has been the chief task of the climatologist hitherto. The importance of the matter is quite evident. Says the writer:

"Climates modify every living organism, and the modifications if better suited are selected so that a migration is sooner or later followed by change of type. It is evident then that each climate is suitable for those organisms which are adjusted to it, but harmful or fatal to all others. For these reasons we find that when man has occupied any locality for a long time the surviving type is markedly different from the type in neighboring lands. In each place the unsuited have been killed off. Meteorologic conditions are, therefore, most powerful agents for the destruction of men who have wandered too far from the places to which they are adjusted. Eskimos die of pneumonia in the temperate zone, and negroes perish in time if they go too far north. The United States has been peopled by many types of men, all of whom are now out of their natural habitat, and as the conditions are more or less harmful to all of them, we find that some of these types are suffering a dreadful degeneration and mortality, which bids fair to eliminate them completely.

"The present problem in climatology is to find out what the fatal factors really are—a work demanding the joint labors of climatologists, anthropologists, and pathologists, for no man is learned in all three of these sciences. It is an enormous task, to be sure, but until it is completed it is evidently useless to suggest means of preventing the destruction of life now in progress. Until we find out the reason for each of man's characteristics in one locality, such as tallness, or color, it is not possible to say why that characteristic is harmful somewhere else. Since every American, except the Indian, is far from his natural home, it is evident why we should have an almost universal tendency to search out a more suitable climate than the one in which we were born. Europeans do not have this habit, and consequently nowhere else, except in America, is a mere 'change of climate' looked upon as a panacea for almost every known ill. With us a change to any other place is likely to take us from the conditions which have harmed us, and this is possibly the benefit. No wonder then that the nearest to scientific accuracy of much of our advice is the mere statement 'you need a change of climate.'"

SCENE IN A 250-ACRE SPANISH PEANUT FIELD NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.

The writer goes on to discuss the effects of different kinds of climate. A relaxing, equable climate, which has generally been considered unsuitable for the sick, has been found to be of great benefit in certain diseases, such as affections of the heart and kidneys, in which it acts as a sedative. The tendency to send every one to dry, bracing, stimulating climates is not justified. Persons who are used to damp, foggy weather, soon break down in a high, dry region. Sunshine is also too stimulating for many persons. We read:

"There is now some evidence that neurasthenics have been vastly benefited or even cured by a removal to northern places where the cloudy days are numerous and the sunshine is at a minimum of intensity at all times. This is a matter of great therapeutic importance, should it be confirmed. Blonds never have flourished in great numbers except in the cloudy and gloomy northern part of Europe, and we can not expect them to reverse natural laws in America. If it is true that they become abnormally nervous to a greater degree and in greater numbers than the pigmented types, then removal of such patients to a place resembling their native climate is quite rational. Our rainy, cloudy northern places may possess unsuspected therapeutic uses. Sanatoriums in the northeast corner of the United States have been quite successful in treating the nervous, and no one seems to know why. It deserves investigation."

The writer also pays special attention to the proper climate for tuberculosis, noticing the proposition to send patients to the Arctic regions, which has been recently quoted in these columns. He also notes that while tropic plateaus have been much used as health resorts, the general opinion now is that instead of sending sick soldiers or workmen to the mountains in tropical colonies, they should rather be shipped to the nearest place in a temperate zone. In conclusion he has a word to say on Prof. Edwin Dexter's interesting book on climate and conduct, which we have also recently noticed here. Of this kind of investigation he says in conclusion:

"Perhaps we may yet know why our slow phlegmatic immigrant from Scandinavia should so soon become a bundle of nerves, and why certain parts of our country should have such hysteric outbreaks upon small provocation. Kindred investigations should be continued, for they are bound to result in the discovery of facts which explain much nervous pathology and offer rational methods of cure by changes to appropriate climates. We are quite sure that much harm is now done by haphazard changes to unsuitable places."

OUR PEANUT CROP.

MOST readers will be surprised to know that 300,000,000 pounds of peanuts are grown annually in the United States, 350,000 acres of land being devoted to the crop and 170,000 persons employed in producing it. Its yearly value is about $11,000,000. Fifty years ago the nut was grown mainly in a few gardens in Virginia and the Carolinas, but it is now cultivated in all the Southern States, and in California, Oklahoma, and Missouri, besides many of the Northern and Western States. These facts are from an article in *The American Nut Journal* (Petersburg, Va., October), from which we quote also the following paragraphs:

"The peanut (Arachis hypogæa), a native of Brazil, is one of the most valuable feeding stuffs grown. It is good for man and beast as a food, and is good for the soil as an improver. For man it furnishes protein and ash materials in considerable quantities, and for farm animals it is an extremely valuable balancing food to go with corn and other carbonaceous feeds during the growing season, and as a soil improver it falls in the same line as all leguminous crops. The organisms that live in the root tubercles gather nitrogen from the air and furnish it, without cost, to the plant. For this reason it is a profitable crop to the farmer. The peanut is profitable as a market crop as well as a feeding crop, because it furnishes a product that is constantly in demand. . . . . .

"Apart from the high commercial value of peanuts there are domestic uses of this crop that give it a great value, merely for home consumption. Every part of the plant is useful in some way, either for feeding and fattening domestic stock, or for adding fertility to the soil. As a feed and fattener of stock and poultry, peanuts are worth more, acre for acre, than field peas or corn. They not only yield more food and more fattening material to the stock, but the benefit to the soil arising from the decay of the vines and roots is greater. Wherever turkeys, ducks, geese, or hens are raised and fattened for the market, or wherever pork,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

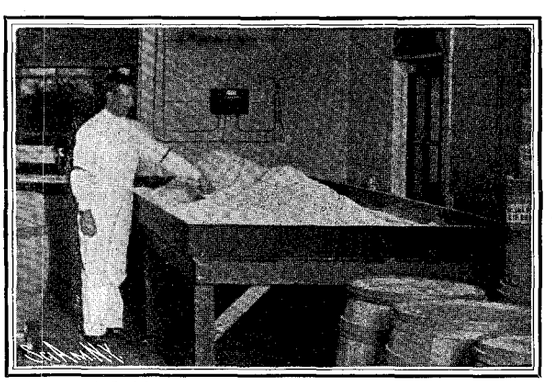
lard, and bacon are prominent staples in the farm routine, peanuts should be grown for consumption upon the land. In this way all the labor and cost of harvesting and selling the crop is obviated, and the farmer gets more per pound for the nuts thus converted into meat than he could get for them after the most careful harvesting; besides, the benefit to the soil is incalculable. Peanut hay, where the crop is properly harvested, is a valuable feed for horses, cattle, and sheep. It is a nutritious and safe feed for all animals, and all stock is fond of it. It is excellent for milch cows. The yield of hay per acre is about equal to that of other hay and fodder crops."

MILK IN SOLID FORM.

SCIENTISTS and chemists interested in the problem of the preservation of milk and removing from it the danger of propagating disease, have been for years trying to devise a method whereby milk might be prepared in solid form and still retain those properties which make it of value while a liquid. Says the writer of an illustrated article on the subject in *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York):

"Condensed milk, the first step in this direction, while possessing many advantages, still has certain drawbacks which prevent its use for many purposes. The next step was, naturally, the complete conversion of milk into a solid or powdered form. The underlying principle in making both condensed and dry milk is extremely simple, and consists merely in evaporating a portion or all of the water contained therein. The difficulty lies in the manner in which this is done, for the dry milk to be of practical utility must be perfectly soluble and must, in effect, regain its original condition when dissolved in water.

"Strictly speaking, milk in dry form is not an entirely new product, for several brands of it have been on the market for a number of years. Most of these, however, possess the disadvantage of incomplete solubility, and are liable to leave numbers of small clots or lumps in the dissolved milk, and this frequently emits an unpleasant odor of cheese upon standing undisturbed for a short period. These forms of dry milk are manufactured by the so-called slow-evaporation or low-temperature process, for many scientists have maintained that rapid evaporation at high temperature would precipitate the albumin, and consequently make the product insoluble to a degree. That the reverse is true, appears to have been proven by Dr. John A. Just, of Syracuse, N. Y., who has been granted patents covering both his process for making dry milk and the product of the same, and this process is almost a complete contradiction of other methods now in use. The manufacturers of dry

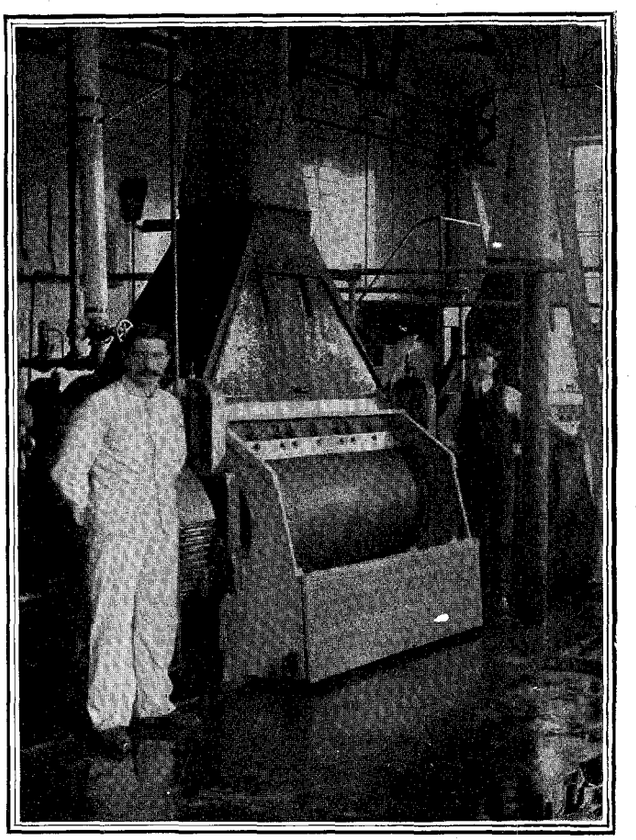


Courtesy of "The Scientific American Supplement."

A HEAP OF DRY MILK.

milk, according to the Just method, as well as many others who have used it, claim really exceptional qualities for the product. These are perfect solubility, permitting the reconstitution of natural milk with all its organoleptic properties, the complete retention of all the nutritive principles and the assimilability of fresh milk, and perfect preservability and absolute sterility

"The apparatus designed by Dr. Just is of extreme simplicity. It consists essentially of two hollow, polished metal cylinders placed side by side and slightly separated from each other. They are mounted in a strong iron framework, and revolve in opposite directions at a rate of approximately six revolutions per minute. Superheated steam at a pressure of about forty pounds per square inch is introduced into these cylinders, and heats them to a temperature considerably above 212° F. The milk is fed continuously into the space between the upper halves of the faces of the two



Courtesy of "The Scientific American Supplement."

THE JUST MILK-DRYING MACHINE.

cylinders, and the evaporation begins as soon as the liquid comes into contact with the heated metal surface. The milk passes gradually between the cylinders, and is carried in a thin, uniform layer upon each until it reaches a knife-blade held in contact with the surface, which removes the solid, moist milk residue in continuous sheets. These sheets dry upon cooling, and are easily crumbled into a flaky white powder."

IS DISEASE BENEVOLENT?

THAT many of the most prominent symptoms of disease are not malignant manifestations, but rather nature's efforts to apply a remedy, has often been noted. Pain itself is but nature's danger signal; inflammation is but the outward manifestation of the struggle between the leucocytes or white-blood corpuscles, and injurious foreign bodies of one sort or another. This view is extended by Sir Frederick Treves, in an address before the Philosophical Society in Edinburgh, setting forth what is termed in the daily press as a "new theory of disease" and a "startling paradox." Sir Frederick's address is thus summarized in a special cable despatch to *The Sun* (New York, November 5):

"People have considered every symptom of disease noxious, and that it ought to be stamped out with relentless determination, but according to Sir Frederick the motive of disease is benevolent and protective. If it were not for disease, he said, the human race would soon be extinct.

"The lecturer took examples such as a wound and the supervening inflammation, which is a process of cure to be imitated rather than hindered. Peritonitis, he said, was an operating surgeon's best friend; without it every example of appendicitis would be fatal. The phenomena of a cough and cold were in the main manifestations of a cure. Without them a common cold might become fatal. The catarrh and persistent sneezing were practical means

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

of dislodging bacteria from the nasal passage and the cough of removing the bacteria from the windpipe. Again, the whole of the manifestations of tuberculosis were expressions of unflagging efforts on the part of the body to oppose the progress of invading bacterium.

"But Sir Frederick said he had no answer to the assertion that the machinations of cancer contained nothing good. What constituted malignant disease no man knew, and there was little profit in being dogmatic about the unknown.

"Sir Frederick then put forward this interesting theory: Cancer is apparently reproduced under inopportune circumstances. The type of exuberant growth which is the normal one is opportune when the structures of the body are being formed. In the absence of knowledge no one could tell the purpose of this out of place activity. If he were compelled to add to the list of pure surmises possible lines on which a remedy for cancer might be expected, he would point out that during the period of the development of childhood certain glands were in an active state which appeared in some way to control, limit, and modify the process of production, which might otherwise run riot. It was noteworthy that one such gland, the thymus, wasted and vanished after a period of the greatest bodily activity was over, and it was impossible not to wonder whether the introduction of an active principle, such as a gland, in a case of cancer would excite the influence late in life which it seemed to be intended that it should excite when the growth was alert in the young. A thymus extract had been largely tried in medicine, but it did not appear that any active principle had been isolated from the gland and used."

A writer in *The Westminster Gazette* (London), after reading Sir Frederick's address, makes it the subject of these lines:

Whoe'er thinks well to cure a cold,
Or cough, himself deceives.
No lozenge, linctus, should be sold—
Teste Sir Frederick Treves.

Neuralgic twinge should make you glad;
Sing praises if you sneeze;
Mere microbe slaughter is not sad;
Their deaths are not disease.

The gaping wound should cheer the soul,
Bring joy each broken bone;
The healed are sick—the ill are whole,
Alive the dead alone.

RACIAL SUPERIORITY AND INFERIORITY.

THAT there is no such thing, speaking broadly, as an "inferior race," that is, a race that is and must always remain inferior by reason of natural limitations, is the contention of Prof. N. Colajanni, who holds the chair of statistics in the University of Naples. In a recently published volume entitled "Latins and Anglo-Saxons; Superior and Inferior Races," he sets out to destroy what he regards as the myth of pretended superior races. That one race may be and often is superior to another at a given period, he freely acknowledges; but he points out that their positions may be reversed in the following century, and that without infusion of new blood or other clearly traceable cause. Besides this, national and racial boundaries everywhere cross each other nowadays. Says a reviewer of the book in *Cosmos* (Paris, October 7):

"Well-known authors have vaunted the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons, and it has even been the fashion among the Latin races to blacken their own characters and to see no good qualities and no future success anywhere but among their neighbors and rivals.

"But, in the first place, in what does the superiority of a race consist? And even if there were originally noble races, dare we assert that at the present moment there exists a nation that has sprung from a single race? Everywhere ethnic characters are mixed and fused; the national sentiment, the idea of fatherland, does not correspond to the measurements of the anthropologists, and sometimes even contradicts them in peremptory fashion; the shapes of the skull, the figure, the color of the skin, hair, and eyes may differ, while the feelings, thoughts, and acts remain the same.

"It is not, therefore, in ethnic factors but in the physical, moral, and social constitution that we must look for the causes of a nation's greatness or decadence. The author, among the Latin races, notes only his own, and compares modern Italy with England, Germany, and the United States; but he extends his investigation back into the historic past and shows in a general way that the superiority and inferiority of races are phenomena that relate essentially to the moment when they are observed. Races are superior at one moment, and without the slightest change taking place in their anthropological composition they become inferior at another moment. All peoples and all races, or rather all nations, have contributed their quota to the patrimony of civilization, which is not the exclusive possession of some one of them, but may rather be represented as a torch passed from one to the other. The decadence of nations has always begun by attacking their constitution and inner life; it was a moral decadence before becoming intellectual and economic.

"Mr. Colajanni thinks that nations in decadence are not necessarily doomed to irremediable disaster, nor even to perpetual stagnation, but that they are capable of rising again to prosperity and greatness, even without the infusion of new blood into their veins. Provided that they do not give up hope in themselves they have no sufficient reason to despair of the future."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A CURE FOR BAD TEMPER.

BULWER in one of his novels introduces as a humorous character a physician who insists on treating the emotions medically—a bit of satire directed against the early homeopathists. The laugh to-day would seem to be on the other side, for we find a theory of the emotions gaining ground in which the physical symptoms are regarded as the most important factor, and physicians of reputation do not hesitate to treat these with remedial agents. This is only carrying a little further the vague instinct which leads a man overcome by unrequited love, or jealousy, or grief to "take to drink," that is, to resort blindly to a stimulant to counteract the physical depression of the emotion. Now Sir Lauder Brunton, a famous English physician and surgeon, is quoted by a special London cable to the New York *Herald* as recommending a powder of bromid of potash and other drugs for counteracting the effects of irritating occurrences or depressing news. The result of this medical treatment is thus described:

"In the place of being much worried and unable to turn attention to other things, a person feels as if he had slept over the bad news or worry, and is able to obtain relief by turning his attention to something else."

Other portions of the interview with Sir Lauder are thus summarized and criticized by *Modern Medicine:*

"According to this despatch, Sir Lauder Brunton recommends the 'temper powders' as a means of preventing those 'constant explosions of temper on the part of a member of a family' which 'may affect the health of the other members, who have their appetites spoiled, their digestion impaired, their nerves shattered, and their pleasure in life destroyed by the mental suffering induced by the irritable temper of another. For these patients the best treatment is to administer temper powders to the offending person, when the distressing symptoms of the other members of the family will be relieved.'

"This is, indeed, an easy way out of trouble; but it is a dangerous expedient, and in the end will only make worse trouble, for the effects of bromid of potash and other stupefying drugs are to leave the subject in a state of increased irritation when the effects have worn off. In order to cure bad temper, then, by this plan, the only effective method would be to keep the patient under the constant influence of the bromid of potash, opium, or some other nerve-depressing drug.

"Bad temper, in a great proportion of cases, has for its foundation indigestion, nervous exhaustion, or some other physical ill, which may be relieved by the removal of causes and the adoption of suitable physiologic measures. In certain cases moral remedies are necessary, as well as physical."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CONTESTS IN WEATHER PREDICTION.

A UNIQUE contest took place recently at the exposition at Liége, Belgium, under the auspices of the Belgian Society of astronomy, Meteorology, and Physical Geography. Seven experts in weather forecasting took part, and the jury consisted also of seven scientists, including one American, Professor Rotch of Blue Hill Observatory. Those who take seriously the efforts of certain persons to predict weather conditions at long range will be interested to learn that no estimate for more than twenty-four hours in advance was required. In order to save time and simplify the process, the predictions were based on old weather-maps, the contestant's forecast for the next twenty-four hours being compared with the actual map for the following day. Says the writer of a report printed in *La Nature* (Paris, October 21):

"It was required to forecast the chart of isobars [lines of equal barometric pressure] of the following day, from seven maps taken at random from the volumes of meteorologic bulletins between 1880 and 1902. Later it was required to forecast from three charts taken from volumes selected by lot, but chosen from these volumes by the jury in such way as to present situations of exceptional difficulty. At the close of this trial the best three of the contestants were invited to furnish verbally, and later in writing, explanations of the methods employed by them, with application to the particular cases in hand.

"The prize was unanimously awarded to Gabriel Guilbert, secretary of the Meteorological Commission of Calvados, at Caen, for his method, which enables him to forecast with precision displacements and variations of centers of high and low pressure over Europe. Tho this method can not yet give absolute certainty, it enables the forecaster to indicate in advance complete changes of situation that no other method has hitherto been able to foresee.

"The jury also gave credit to the remarkable work of Mr. Durand-Gréville on crops and the valuable applications of it made by him to the forecasting of weather. The memoranda and explanations furnished by all the contestants also presented interesting features in other respects, but in general they were in line with the methods already employed.

"The jury decided to publish a detailed report on the contest, which will be prepared by Mr. Brunhes [director of the Puy-de-Dome Observatory, and a member of the jury]."

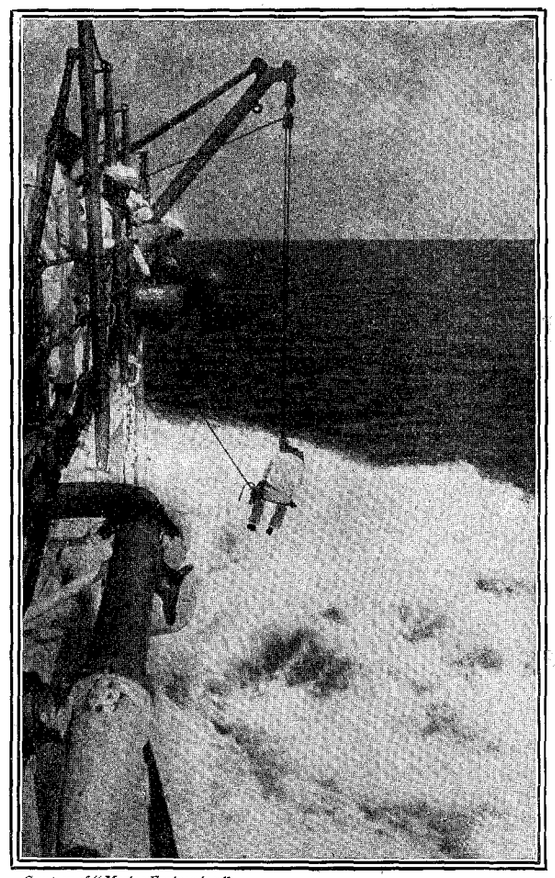
The daily press announce that a forecasting contest has also been arranged for this side of the water, but as it is to be held under private auspices and apparently invites the participation of all sorts of long-distance and other "freak" forecasters, there is little chance that scientific students of the weather will be induced to take part.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Alcohol as a Medicine.—It is not overstating the matter, thinks *The Hospital* (London), to say that our grandfathers, lay and medical alike, regarded alcohol, especially in the form of spirit, as the prime resource in cases of severe illness or injury. Even to-day the majority of householders look upon the brandy-bottle as a fetish to charm away disease and death. This idea the journal just quoted characterizes as a "monstrous superstition," which, it says, is slowly and reluctantly, but none the less surely, yielding, in the light of modern scientific knowledge. The writer goes on:

"Yesterday we were taught that shock was to be counteracted by large doses of brandy; to-day those who have studied the problem most carefully in the laboratory and by the sick-bed, and who are entitled to direct professional opinion on the matter, inform us that to administer alcohol to the individual suffering from shock is to increase the danger to his life. Thirty years ago the leaders of professional opinion in this country thought it was iniquitous to withhold alcohol from patients suffering from typhoid fever. Now, as we learn from a paper written by Dr. Dawson Burns for presentation to the International Congress against Alcoholism, which meets at Budapest this week, the London Temperance Hospital is able to show for a period of 33 years a mortality of only 14.4 per cent. in all cases of typhoid fever treated in the hospital, the mortality for the last 10 years being 12.27 per cent. The majority of these patients were not given alcohol. It will be seen that the results are not inferior to those obtained at other metropolitan institutions. For example, the mortality among cases treated in the Metropolitan Asylums Board hospitals during the year 1904 was 14.58 per cent. We are far from being in agreement with the intemperate and wholesale condemnations of alcohol that are so constantly thrust upon us by the self-styled temperance reformer. We maintain that in moderation alcoholic drinks are pleasant and harmless. But we desire to point out that the value of alcohol and alcoholic beverages in the treatment of acute diseases is not so great as medical men have hitherto supposed."

PHOTOGRAPHY UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

THE accompanying photographic reproduction taken from *Marine Engineering* (New York, November), shows a man in the act of taking a photograph of the bow-wave of the battleship *Ohio*, of the Asiatic squadron, during her regular quarterly



Courtesy of "Marine Engineering."

PHOTOGRAPHING THE BOW WAVE OF THE "OHIO."

speed trial last July. The daring photographer, with his camera, is suspended from the starboard anchor crane of the battle-ship. The photograph is not taken as a mere curiosity but is a regular feature of the trial, the shape of the bow-wave being an important evidence of the effectiveness of the vessel's lines. Several of these photographs were taken on the trial, of which the paper quoted above says in addition:

"This was the regular quarterly trial called for by the navy regulations, but was at the same time a race in which the battle-ships *Wisconsin* and *Oregon* were also involved. The *Ohio* is said to have been sixteen miles ahead of the *Wisconsin* at the finish, while the *Oregon* was out of sight in the rear. The Pocahontas coal used was reported to be of good quality, but as a matter of fact it was mostly slack, due to a low supply. The blowers were run simply for ventilating purposes, and at a very low rate of revolution. It is thought that had the coal been really of first quality,

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the blowers run to their full capacity, the result would have exceeded in speed that obtained upon the builders' trial trip, namely, 17.83 knots. The mean depth of water varied from 15 to 38 fathoms."

SOME EVILS OF COLD STORAGE.

SOME of the limitations and abuses of the methods of refrigeration now generally employed in the transportation and storage of flesh foods, are discussed by Dr. John C. Hemmeter, in a letter to the Maryland *Medical Journal* abstracted in *The Dietetic and Hygienic Gazette* (New York). The latter paper remarks that the use of cold in the preservation of dressed meats is almost free from objection, and its failure in the preservation of fish, and especially of undrawn poultry, has not come prominently into view. It goes on:

"The immediate environment of such large cities as New York and Philadelphia is simply a complex of smaller cities, and in the case of New York one can say that from the colossal metropolis to Albany in one direction, along both sides of the banks of the Hudson, from New York to Boston along the coast in a northerly direction, and from New York to Philadelphia in a southerly direction, we simply have a chain of larger and smaller cities with insufficient agricultural land intervening to supply the animal and vegetable food for the multitude of human beings within the great cities. Cold storage has therefore become a necessity in order to preserve the large number of killed poultry that comes chiefly from our great West. There can be therefore no question of abolition of cold storage for animal food. In fact, some goods, like beef, mutton, etc., are improved and rendered more digestible by cold storage. This is due to the fact that the carcasses of slaughtered beeves are not preserved in their entirety, and not until the viscera and entrails have been removed. Poultry, game, and fish, altho preserved on ice, will undergo a slow putrefactive change; the muscular part of the animal gradually becomes soaked with toxic substances. If the animal is taken out of cold storage, very few moments suffice for a rapid absorption of toxins by the muscular part of the poultry or fish, as the case may be. A law should be enforced in the large cities prohibiting the cold storage of poultry, game, and fish still containing the viscera and intestines.

"Dr. Hemmeter believes the percentage of human beings that have become infected with tuberculosis by way of the intestinal canal is underestimated rather than overestimated. For the infection to take place by means of food, no lesion of the intestinal wall is necessary, no epithelial desquamation, no local changes of any character, no previous inflammatory process. Inasmuch as tubercle bacilli can enter the intestinal wall without leaving any trace of their passage, it is impossible to say how many infections of the human organism with tuberculosis may have taken place through the gastro-intestinal canal, for the bacilli once having entered the lymph stream may become arrested in other places, especially in the lungs, and give rise to the formation of tubercles. The question should command the attention of the very best of our hygienists. Chemists and physiologists of acknowledged ability should be given charge in a systematic investigation of this problem."

Height of the Atmosphere.—This has been determined by Prof. T. J. J. See, of Washington, by a new method, to be 211 kilometers [131 miles], with an uncertainty of less than 10 per cent. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 14):

"The method consists in noting the time of sunset and that of the complete disappearance of the blue of the sky: this latter may be observed easily with the naked eye, and with precision when the air is quite clear. Trigonometry gives the distance of the sun below the horizon at the instant when the blue changes to black, and thus we can always calculate the height at which the illuminated particles are found. . . . The instant of disappearance is a little uncertain . . . but nevertheless the method would appear not to be more doubtful than that based on the observation of shooting stars, which gives a height of about 175 kilometers [109 miles]. It may be recalled that Lord Rayleigh attributes the blue color of the sky to the reflection of the sun's light by the small particles of oxygen and nitrogen in the upper layers of the atmosphere. This theory is in some sort confirmed by the coincidence of the result obtained by Professor See with that furnished by the shooting-star method."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SCIENCE BREVITES.

THAT the amount of water in the brain and nerves decreases rapidly with age, has been demonstrated in the case of the white rat by Professor Donaldsen of Johns Hopkins University. Says the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 14): "In the brain, the percentage falls from 89 to 77 from birth to the end of the first year; in the spinal marrow the fall is from 86 to 69. In the brain the decrease is most rapid during the first eight days of life; in the spine it is slower. If we consider the increase of solids, we thus see that in the nerve-tissue they augment more rapidly than the weight of the organ. Speaking generally, the percentage of water in the central nervous system is in strict correlation with the age of the animal and almost independent of the absolute weight of the body.—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

EXPERIMENTS on the behavior of animals during a total eclipse are by no means a novelty. An attempt was made, during the recent eclipse in Europe, to observe its effect on carrier pigeons, but this "columbo-astronomic experiment" as a writer in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, September 16) somewhat grandiloquently calls it, was unsuccessful, owing to the rainy weather that prevailed. It was hoped that the result might throw some light on the question of the means by which carrier-pigeons find and preserve the proper direction of flight. During totality some pigeons that were released started off in exactly the opposite direction to that of their cotes, while, when the eclipse had nearly ceased, some other pigeons took the right direction at once. This the writer (Professor Thauziès of the lycée at Perigueux) does not regard as of much importance, however, owing to the bad weather. Several birds also attracted attention during the eclipse by their eccentric flight, rising first to a great height, "then descending on the roofs, to mount again soon afterward, describing huge curves in space, alternating with extraordinary zigzags and dizzy plunges."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IN an editorial on "The Public Schools and the Public Health," in *The Medical Examiner and Practitioner*, reference is made to a recent address by Dr. J. S. Lankford, of the Board of Education of San Antonio, Texas, in which the doctor contends that if a serious intention exists to utilize the hygienic information acquired during the last few years, it can be done only by cooperation with school children and their teachers. His opinion seems to be that by beginning sufficiently early in life certain thought habits can be enforced upon the children which they will retain and transmit, so that the next generation will do, as by instinct, those things which to-day the present generation does only by compulsion. In San Antonio the children of the public schools, guided by their teachers, have done what the adults would not even raise their hands to do—the children practically exterminated the *stegomyia*. Object lessons were given to the children, the mosquito was permitted to develop through all its stages, of course in confinement, while the stereopticon and limelight showed the development and life history of the parasite. Dr. Lankford believes that San Antonio will escape an epidemic of the yellow fever and should it do so the credit, he insists, will belong to the children and not to their parents.

RABBITS are not the only European visitors that Australia would be glad to get rid of. The English starlings first introduced to that country from Great Britain for the destruction of insects, and protected by law, have completely changed their habits, and have now become a serious pest to fruit-flowers. Says *The London Times*: "The few pairs of these birds taken to Australia some years ago have increased to myriads, and have become so destructive to the fruit industry that the regulations framed for their protection by law have been repealed, and energetic steps are advocated for their eradication. The fruit destroyed by them includes peaches, pears, cherries, figs, apricots, plums, grapes, strawberries, and apples, and both vine-growing and fruit-growing are seriously threatened if the pest is not suppressed. From many districts it is reported that fruit-growing will have to be given up unless some radical steps are taken. As many as ten cases of apples have been destroyed by a flock of these birds in less than half-an-hour. Valuable insect-eating birds, such as kingfishers, diamond-birds, tree-swallows, and tree-creepers, are being driven out of their nesting-places in tree hollows by swarms of starlings, and before long the birds so useful to the farmer and fruit-grower will be driven out of the country. The starling is said to raise five broods in a year and to multiply with amazing rapidity. In one district three years ago not one was to be seen; now there are thousands. The Royal Agricultural Society of Victoria and similar associations are uniting in a request to the Government to take active steps to eradicate the pest.

THAT hundreds of "erratic," "sensitive," or "queer" people are really more or less mentally unbalanced is asserted in a recent issue of *The Journal of the Kansas Medical Society*, by Dr. C. C. Goddard, of the University of Kansas. "These," says the doctor, "are borderland peculiarities and types of neuropsychoses. . . . Many an aborted paranoiac [victim of insane delusions] creates hell in neighborhoods and families; is constantly quarreling with friends and neighbors; creating litigation on all subjects of dispute and makes the living of a great many lawyers; imagines every one is trying to annoy, rob, or smirch his reputation; all these are well over the border and can be put in the class of mental aberration. Many a morbid religionist, going about not daring to smile or see an amusing thing in life, carrying a visage of gloom, with a thorough pessimistic nature, fearing to offend and thereby be eternally damned by a God that is supposed to stand for love, but by them is made to represent misery and sorrow, are, without a question, within the territory of mental alienation. So many sane and insane travel the road of life together, making it difficult to distinguish one from the other, while peculiarities of ideation are propagated and handed down to future ages; until finally it is a question, Is any one fit to sit in judgment upon his fellow? for often the judge is crazier than the subject." After taking up the topics of hysteria and moral perversion, the author asks, "Who then is insane?" and answers, "As his neurons are, so the man is," intimating that the sanity or insanity of an individual depends entirely upon the condition of his nerve-cells, including all their processes.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

A GREAT JEWISH CELEBRATION IN AMERICA.

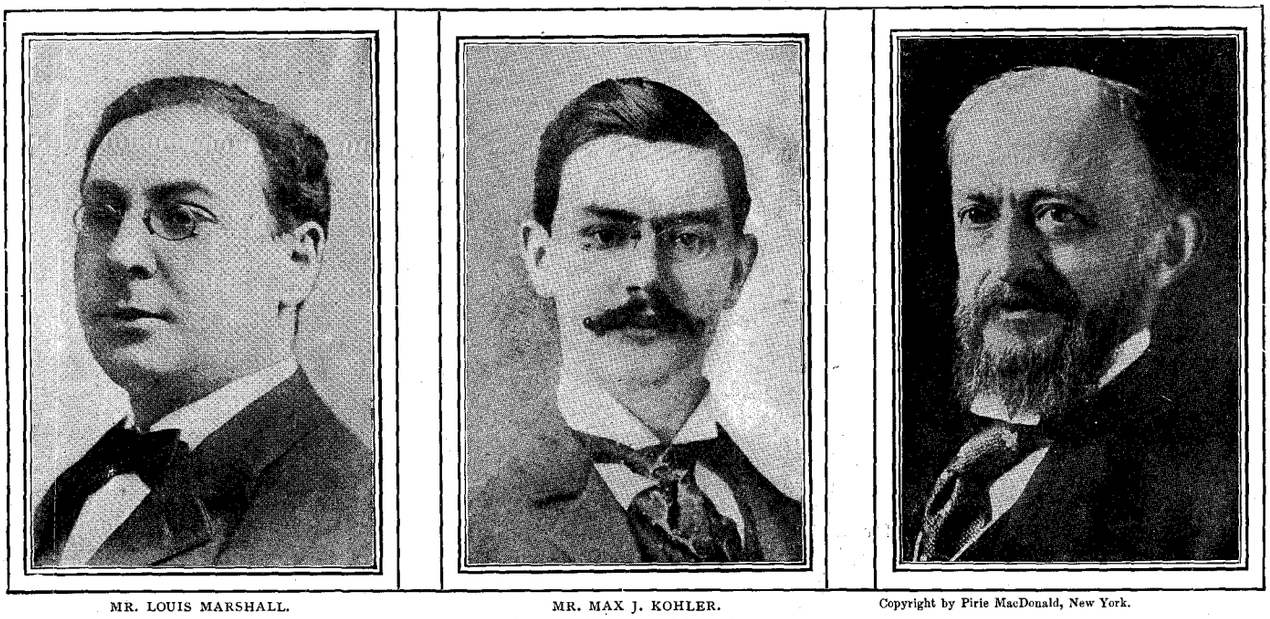
IT is now two hundred and fifty years since the beginning of a movement which, according to Prof. Abram S. Isaacs, of New York University, "is likely to prove the most momentous migration in Jewish history." Toward the end of 1654 the first Jewish settlers on the soil of what is now the United States landed at New Amsterdam, and the Jews of America have set apart November 30, Thanksgiving Day, for the celebration of that event. "The approaching Thanksgiving Day," writes Mr. Max J. Kohler, secretary of the American Jewish Historical Society, "will thus have a special significance for the million and a quarter of Jews residing in this land, who will then invoke God's blessing upon this beloved country, which, first among the nations of modern times, recognized the Jew's title to all the rights of man, and permitted him, in common with all other members of the body politic, to worship the Almighty Father according to the dictates of his own conscience." The plans for the celebration include exercises at Carnegie Hall, New York, religious services in all the synagogues and Jewish Sabbath-schools throughout the land, and the ultimate erection of a permanent memorial in New York city. The executive committee in charge of the celebration is composed as follows: Jacob H. Schiff, chairman; Dr. Cyrus Adler, Samuel Greenbaum, Daniel Guggenheim, Prof. Jacob H. Hollander, Edward Lauterbach, Adolph Lewisohn, Louis Marshall, Isaac N. Seligman, Rev. Dr. H. Pereira Mendes, N. Taylor Phillips, Simon W. Rosendale, William Salomon, Louis Stern, Oscar S. Straus, Mayer Sulzberger, and Max J. Kohler, honorary secretary.

REV. DR. H. PEREIRA MENDES.

He is the originator or father of the movement, and his congregation, consisting of the Spanish and Portuguese Jews in New York, was founded by the first comers.

The approaching anniversary has already resulted in magazine and newspaper surveys of the history of the Jews in America, as well as in a book on the subject by the Rev. Madison C. Peters, D.D. (Baptist). From these sources we gather some facts and opinions in regard to their religious activities, and their relation to the religious life of the country. From the forthcoming volume of "The Jewish Encyclopedia" we learn that "there are now probably in the United States some 1,000 synagogues, to which may be added 314 houses of prayer used in the East Side of New York, making a total of 1,314, of which about 100 are of the so-called Reform rite." From the same source we learn that "congregational autonomy . . . is perhaps the most striking characteristic of American-Jewish religious development." We read further of a breach between "Orthodox" and "Reform" Judaism, with mention of the Ethical Culture Society founded at New York by Prof. Felix Adler in 1876 as "an outgrowth of certain phases of the trend toward extreme liberalism." Prof. Abram S. Isaacs, writing in *The North American Review*, asserts that "Judaism is as much at home in America as Christianity; it is neither an anachronism nor a fossil." The same writer thinks that the Jew's chief contribution to our religious life is to be found in his breadth of view. We read:

"The representative American Jew is never a bigot—he respects his neighbor's faith and usually gives to charities without distinction of creed, in the spirit of Adolph Hallgarten, whose bequests to institutions of various creeds included our colored brethren. He is quick to meet his neighbor on common ground, so broadening in our time; and on Thanksgiving Day and other occasions he is glad to welcome his Christian brother to his pulpit. In periods of stress, as in the Paterson fire of 1902, the Synagogue is opened cordially to the



MR. LOUIS MARSHALL. MR. MAX J. KOHLER. Honorary Secretary of Committee. Copyright by Pirie MacDonald, New York. MR. OSCAR S. STRAUS.

FOUR PROMINENT MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Church without thought of payment, even for an occupancy of several years. He recognizes his new environment and has outgrown the Ghetto point of view, at whatever cost to cherished traditions. He is quick to adopt in education and charity the best modern methods, and joins cheerfully in movements for social reform and civic progress. Judaism is to him a broad universalism, which demands active participation in the life of the day—a looking forward and not backward."

Jewish organized charity in America, states Max J. Kohler in *The American Review of Reviews*, "is certainly unsurpassed by that of any other denomination." Emphasizing the friendly relations that have existed between Jews and Christians in America, Mr. Kohler reminds us that in 1788 Benjamin Franklin, Thomas McKean, William Bradford, and others contributed to a Christian fund for the maintenance of a Jewish synagogue in Philadelphia, while still earlier a number of Jews in New York, headed by the rabbi, contributed toward a steeple for Trinity Church. Another writer tells us that in those early days the Protestant Episcopal bishop of New York occasionally attended service in the synagogue. The Detroit *News Tribune* suggests that the coming celebration is one that "might fitly be participated in, not by Jews alone, but by all of us."

Dr. Peters, in his book, contributes nothing that is new. He reminds us that Jesus and all of His apostles were Jews, and that "our Bible, the Old as well as the New Testament, with the possible exception of the book of Job, was written by Jews." He also calls attention to the fact that criminal statistics give the Jews, notwithstanding the tremendous immigration in recent years, the best record of any race or religion in America. "Christians and Jews," he laments, "make ignorance of each other a claim for judgment, and seem to be afraid to become acquainted for fear they might like each other."

THE "CHRISTIAN NOTE" IN THE THANKSGIVING PROCLAMATION.

AN "editorial theologian" in Chicago, who is quoted by the Cleveland *Leader*, complains that the language of the President's Thanksgiving proclamation is "decidedly pagan." His argument, apparently, amounts to this: that in specifying certain blessings for especial thanksgiving the President implied a disapproval of other acts of God. The Christian attitude, the writer urges, should recognize that all the acts of the Lord are good, whether or not they appear so on the surface, and that we should thank him for everything that has occurred. The chief interest of this bit of newspaper theology is in its contrast to the general tone of the comments called forth by the proclamation. The Cleveland *Leader* points out that the most ancient rituals of the Church are filled with forms of prayer and thanksgiving for special occasions. Has the Christian Church been unchristian from the beginning? it asks.

"If President Loubet should issue an address marked with the Christian sentiments that pervade President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation," remarks *The Freeman's Journal* (Roman Catholic), "a shriek of denunciation would go up from every Masonic lodge throughout France." It goes on to say:

"In France the very name of God is now boycotted. It has been erased from the school-books lest the children should become familiar with it. We find in a French exchange an article showing to what extent this has been done. The article gives the alterations that have been made recently in a grammar that is used in the French schools. In every case where the word God occurred some other word has been substituted for it. Thus for the sentence 'God is merciful to sinners' there has been substituted 'Wheat is useful for man.' . . . . . .

"What would cause a profound sensation in France is accepted as a matter of fact in the United States. We are still a Christian nation, and when the President declares that it is eminently proper to set apart a day 'for praise and thanksgiving to the Giver of good,' he but voices the sentiments of his countrymen. He points out that there is every reason for the nation being thankful for material blessings, which have produced results thus described in the Thanksgiving proclamation: 'No other people has ever stood on as high a level of material well-being as ours now stands.' President Roosevelt, like every other thoughtful person, is aware that the material well-being of a people does not of itself furnish a guarantee of their real welfare. Divorced from morality such material well-being has in it seeds that in time may produce a plentiful crop of evils. . . . . .

"President Roosevelt's Thanksgiving proclamation is a thankful recognition of an overruling Providence that has guided the destinies of the nation from its birth down to the present moment.

"In appealing to his countrymen to consecrate themselves 'to a life of cleanliness, honor, and wisdom, so that this nation may do its allotted work on the earth in a manner worthy of those who founded it and of those who preserved it,' the President strikes a note that it will be well for the country if it finds a responsive chord in all hearts. In that case the Republic will be strengthened in a way that will realize the high hopes its proud position in the family of nations has given birth to. This appeal to the American people to lead the higher life gathers force from the fact that it is made by one who practises what he urges upon his countrymen in his Thanksgiving proclamation."

A PLEA FOR THE RELIGIOUS DRAMA.

FOR over three hundred years the Church has waged against the theater a more or less bitter warfare. As a writer in *The Evening Post* reminds us, the fall of the Brunswick theater in London, and the burning of the Richmond, Va., theater in 1812, of the Brooklyn theater some thirty years ago, and of the Iroquois theater in Chicago very recently, have all served as texts for powerful discourses on the manifest exhibition of divine vengeance. While many hail the burial of Sir Henry Irving in Westminster Abbey as marking a truce to the old warfare, the end, according to the writer above quoted, is not yet. Mr. B. W. Findon, however, so far believes in the truce as to hold the time ripe for a reinstatement of the religious drama. The problem play, he asserts (in *The Fortnightly Review*), has dissolved itself in Scandinavian mists, and the stage is ready to welcome Biblical subjects. Performances such as the old morality play "Everyman," or "Ben Hur," point, he says, to the fact that in the Bible and all that appertains to it we have a field of literature which, properly treated, would be made the means of winning to the side of dramatic art those who are now conscientiously opposed to the stage. He cites in support of his contention the success achieved by "The Sign of the Cross," a play which he condemns, however, on the score of vulgarity and sensationalism. We read:

"There was a play produced in London some years ago which achieved one of the biggest successes of modern times. It was enthusiastically received by the public in every part of the English-speaking world; ministers of religion wrote fervid epistles to newspapers and preached concerning it from their pulpits, and by their evidence one might imagine that 'The Sign of the Cross' was a divinely inspired drama dealing in an exalted manner with one of the greatest episodes in the history of man. Instead of which it was merely a cleverly constructed melodrama with lust as its main theme, brutality for its sensation, and a thin veil of quasi-scriptural language intended to conceal its inherent vulgarity. But that 'The Sign of the Cross' was successful, that it was accorded such warm encouragement by the Church, plainly shows there is room for the religious drama. With regard to the treatment of scriptural incidents on the stage, the delicate manner in which the scene on the Mount of Olives was presented at Drury Lane is sufficient to demonstrate that, apart from a few episodes which will at once occur to the mind, there is nothing that could not be mounted in such a manner that the susceptibilities of the most pious would not be wounded."

Again, in such dramas as Hall Caine's "The Prodigal Son," which give a modern rendering of a Biblical subject, Mr. Findon finds further support for his argument. Even the Puritan Bedford's formidable catalogue of "fourteen hundred texts of Scripture

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

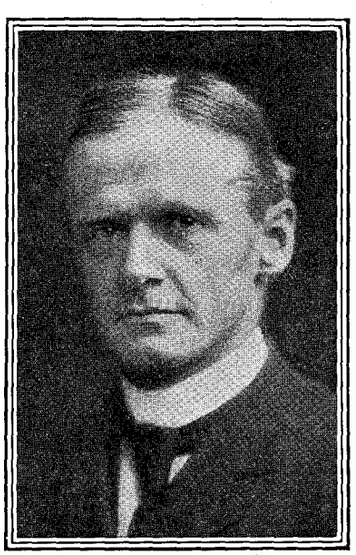
ridiculed by the stage" does not convince Mr. Findon that the feud is past mending. Returning to "The Sign of the Cross," he writes:

"Whatever exception may be taken to 'The Sign of the Cross,' it must be admitted that it accomplished an end which entitles it to a position the critic could not allow it on its merits as a play. Those who were interested in dramatic art regarded its success with mingled feelings of humiliation and satisfaction; we could not but feel pleased at the manner in which it appealed to those who considered the theater as the home of vice, albeit we regretted this appreciation was not brought about by worthier means. We smilingly pitied the ministers of the Gospel who saw in the play the idealization of a Christian triumph, and who were so little trained as playgoers that they were unable to realize that it was the subtlety of the dramatist's art and not the scriptural message which was responsible for the enjoyment they derived from its representation. But 'The Sign of the Cross' showed us that the 'Nonconformist conscience' was not wholly dead to theatrical art, and that, approached in the right manner, it was prepared to gratify its human yearning for amusement under the flowing robe of religion. The Passion Play of Oberammergau periodically attracts thousands of devout and curious sightseers to the little Bavarian village, and the Passion Play in Paris has been very favorably received. I do not advocate the introduction of the Trinity on our stage, and all I want to see removed are the present restrictions which forbid the dramatist to take from the pages of Holy Writ characters belonging to the earth, and scenes which, while compelling our pious admiration, are not essentially divine in their origin. Further, it might be made obligatory that all plays dealing with Biblical subjects should be written as poetical dramas, and that the censor should be strictly enjoined to sanction none but those conceived in the most reverent spirit."

TWENTIETH CENTURY CALVINISM.

AMONG the creeds that belong essentially to another day and generation many would class that which forms the essence of Calvinism—the doctrine of election. It is therefore with some interest that we see the reassertion of this same creed as fitted for conditions peculiar to the present. The writer who defends a newer Calvinism, Dr. William R. Richards, pastor of the Brick Presbyterian Church in New York, in his recent volume called "God's Choice of Men," seems to find it a corrective for that tendency of our modern times to plane off all individual excellence and distinction. "The rule of the crowd is the new tyranny which now everywhere threatens the free development of the individual soul in this overcrowded world." He says further:

"A time might come when the liberties of men should be threatened from some new quarter, and then it might appear that the only availing defense for human freedom would be this same old faith in a sovereign choice of God; for just that is the essence of Calvinism—it is a faith in God's sovereign choice of men. If the individual of to-day has little to fear from the absolutism of king or priest, he might sometimes have much to fear from the absolutism of the people. Triumphal democracy might develop its own powers of civil and religious oppression, and so once more the world may have to turn for deliverance to some small company, or companies, of men who have that kind of faith in God and fear of God which deliver from all fear of mortal men."



REV. DR. WILLIAM R. RICHARDS.

He reasserts the doctrine of election as a possible corrective in case "triumphal democracy" should "develop its own powers of civil and religious oppression."

The writer protests that he is not speaking in favor of the "traditional positions"; on the other hand, he is glad to see the old Calvinism going out of fashion, "so far as any of its expressions tended toward a paralzying fatalism, or toward the 'horrible decree' of reprobation." He gives it as his opinion that the fathers who framed the Westminster Confession tried to peer too far into an "unsearchable mystery"; but he comes to the defense of that instrument in saying that "the charge so often made against our Confession of Faith, that it marks some men out for blessedness and others for ruin by a rigid fate, and without regard to what they may choose to do, is a false charge. The school of teaching against which that charge could be justly preferred is that of materialistic science and philosophy. It is a simple matter of fact that belief in a personal and sovereign God is the one thing that has established man's belief in the freedom of the will." We quote further:

"As a monument, or bulwark of human freedom, I do not hesitate to affirm that this Westminster Confession itself deserves to outrank the American Declaration of Independence; for it is more truly universal and fearless in its democracy. It does not deal in misleading platitudes about all men being created equal, but it does tell of 'God's elect'; and that may be the plain Dutch burgher as against mighty Philip of Spain; it may be John Knox, or his very humblest hearer, as against Marie Stuart, the Queen; it may be one of Cromwell's plain pikeman as against King Charles and all his nobles; it may be a black slave on a Southern plantation as against his master up in Philadelphia signing the Declaration. . . . In the long fight for human rights and liberties nothing has ever put such heroic courage into the hearts of humble men as this belief in a sovereign choice of God.

"That all men are created equal is not a self-evident truth, nor any other kind of truth; and if you try to build any great structure—civil, political, industrial, religious—on such a doubtful foundation, sooner or later it will give you trouble. It is simply not true that human life is a dead level of mediocre equality. Men have always been made to differ; that is the self-evident truth; and a Christian's belief about it is simply this, that all these many evident differences between himself and his fellows, many of them less highly favored than he, were not given because he had earned them, but are under the wise control of an all-wise and a most loving God, the carrying out of some gracious purpose of His. That is the substance of this doctrine of decrees, of God's sovereign election of men."

The most serious defect of the Westminster Confession, says the writer, is that it "did not show clearly what God elects men for; what he would have them do with their election." "God, in His wisdom, does make men to differ; they are not all created equal; He does choose particular men to particular positions of advantage; but it is with a view finally to the greatest good of all." Continuing with what he conceives to be the interpretation of the newer Calvinism, he says:

"God has chosen to deal with us men and women, making us to differ. It is a sovereign choice, and all the political papers in the world can not interfere with it. God has not created men equal; He has made them to differ; but for every differing advantage that he has chosen to confer upon any man, He will hold that man to a strict account. . . . . .

"What a terribly practical doctrine this election is when you study it from the Bible. Men had treated it as a mere abstraction. Like good Calvinists we believe it, counting ourselves among the elect; or perhaps we deny it; but either way, it is a matter of words with us, an abstract theory. But here is this unquestionable fact, that in a thousand ways you differ from your neighbor, being more highly favored than he. . . . . .

"And so with any distinguishing advantage—advantages of birth, of education, of artistic gift, of personal attractiveness, of social charm. A follower of Jesus will learn to value any such advantage as he is able to use it to make others happier and better; to brighten

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and sweeten and gladden this world in which we are appointed to live."

Approaching that crux of the Calvinistic doctrine wherein the doctrine of election was seen to destroy the doctrine of the freedom of the will, the writer asserts that instead of destroying it, the doctrine of the freedom of the will is really established. "A belief in the sovereign power of God establishes one's belief in the freedom of the will. It is He who calls men to that high responsibility of a free will," and "the vitally important question for each individual is, What sort of response will he make to this electing choice of God?" To this question he adds by way of comment:

"Some one may interrupt me at this point to say that, according to the great creeds of the reformed churches, this response from the man, whether favorable or unfavorable, has been itself already determined by God's earlier elective decrees; he may also say that the creeds can sustain this position by scriptural authority, and that also this is the one important element in the scriptural doctrine. The first of these affirmations I am ready to accept, and the second with some qualifications; but the third must be frankly denied. We have now reached the point at which it is necessary to confess that the doctrine of the creeds has sometimes diverged gravely from the doctrine of Scripture. The mystery of human freedom as affected by divine decree is sometimes touched upon in Scripture, but only as a mystery which the writer could not altogether ignore. He admits it, and then leaves it one side; for it is not the important element of the doctrine, and does not need to be explained. Scripture plainly asserts the fact of God's almightiness, and as plainly the fact of man's freedom, but takes no pains to solve the apparent inconsistency between those two facts.

"The theologians who framed our creeds made some attempt at solving that problem, thereby diverging from Scripture.

"The importance of the scriptural doctrine of election is not concerned at all with this antecedent mystery, but rather with the purpose of the choice."

THE MODERN IDEAL OF FOREIGN MISSIONS.

THE modern conception of foreign missions, writes the Rev. Sidney L. Gulick, while "widely held by intelligent pastors, secretaries of our mission boards, and missionaries," is still "misunderstood by large numbers of Christians, and wholly unknown to all who have no close connection with modern missionary work." This modern conception results from a change of viewpoint—"from the individualist to the sociological." Until the middle of the nineteenth century, he states (writing in the New York *Outlook*), the general trend of thought concerning man was narrowly individualistic. Religious thought was no exception. "The Lutheran, with his salvation by faith alone; the Calvinist, with his doctrine of decrees, election, and perseverance of the saints; the Methodist, with his free-will and backsliding; Federal no less than Covenantal theology—all alike were individualistic." Individualistic theology, he continues, determined the conceptions both of the world and of the Church, "the one a place of contamination, the other the instrument for getting men out of the world, for saving them one by one." The idea in regard to the heathen was that they, like all other men, "will be saved if only they accept correct creeds in regard to the true and only God."

Of late, claims Mr. Gulick, the individualistic tendency has been largely displaced in all departments of thought. "The individualistic postulate is seen to be wholly inadequate," and man must be thought of sociologically. Of the modifications in theology caused by this general change of viewpoint we read:

"The doctrine of the Kingdom of God as a present fact to be realized here in this world is one such modification. Emphasis on religion as a present life rather than as a preparation for a future world, and as including man's social, industrial, political, and other relations with man, as well as his true relations with God, is another such modification. This has introduced profound changes in theological thought—regarding God and Christ, sin, salvation, and atonement, heaven and hell, and heathen and Christian. Emphasis of religious teaching has been transferred from correct belief and logical creeds to correct life and kindly deeds.

"With this changing emphasis have sprung up new forms of religious activity—the institutional Church, the Salvation Army, the Young Men's Christian Association, social settlements, rescue homes, summer excursions for city poor, and countless special benevolences in times of fire, famine, and pestilence."

Of the effect upon the theory of foreign missions Mr. Gulick writes:

"Modern conceptions of pagan religions, of heathen peoples, and of the function of world-wide Christian missions have also of necessity undergone corresponding changes. Progressive Christians recognize and rejoice in these newer conceptions of missionary work. The significance of the missionary enterprise is manifestly deepened and its value increased by this modern viewpoint. The missionary is now seen to be not merely saving a few individuals from the general wreck of the pagan world, but planting a new life which will transform that world and bring it into the Kingdom of God. He is teaching men how to live here and now in accord with the teachings of Christ, and making it possible not only for individuals, but also for communities, for tribes, and even for nations, increasingly to approach Christ's lofty ideals for both individuals and society.

"But this conception of Christian work in so-called non-Christian lands is in fundamental accord with the new conception of the present problems confronting the Church in so-called Christian lands. For centuries the Church has been almost exclusively engaged in saving individuals. We have not had Christ's idea of the Kingdom of God—we have not tried to Christianize society. This Christianization is the present task and problem for the Church. Christ must be made King in our organized life as communities, and thus society be saved, even as He has been made Savior of individuals and individuals have been saved. The failure of the Church in this task is one of the causes of stumbling to-day to men whose eyes are open to the facts of modern life. . . . . .

"If sociological thinking has run to extremes in these other lines of thought, it would not be strange were there doctrinaires in regard to the nature and function of foreign missions. And such, as a matter of fact, is the case. With them the religious element is entirely dropped out. The true aim and only proper work of missions is, according to their view, international mediation and efforts for social betterment by exclusively educational and civilizational influences. Such a conception of missions rests, however, on a one-sided view of man. . . . . .

"As a matter of fact, foreign missions have never been carried on, and probably never can be successfully carried on, aside from the religious motives operative alike among givers and goers. It is extremely questionable if anything less than a religious motive and a religious life could secure such influence over alien peoples as to modify their civilizations and fundamentally transform their lives. . . . . .

"The newer, well-balanced sociological conception of foreign missions is one which, while it does not forget man's individual nature and value, does emphasize strongly the thought that only as society is transformed with the individual is the individual fully saved."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

A PROFESSOR of the Theory and Practise of Missions has been added to the divinity faculty of Yale University. The appointee is the Rev. Harlan P. Beach. From the news item as published in the New York *Sun* we learn further: "The plan of this professorship is to allow Mr. Beach one year out of every three for foreign study and travel, especially in the Far East. By this method the university will be kept in the closest touch, not only with the Yale mission in China, but with all the educational and religious movements in non-Christian countries. Mr. Beach, who was for ten years a missionary in China, is the author of a standard work on missions, 'The Geography and Atlas of Protestant Missions,' and is recognized as one of the leading missionary authorities in the world."

THE origin of the halo in art has long been a matter of speculation. Mr. Tremaine Ward, writing in the New York *Medical Journal*, contributes an interesting suggestion. He says: "When keeping the eyes steadily fixed upon a speaker, a preacher for instance, who has his back toward a white wall, if the eyes are allowed to deviate slightly, the light from the white wall, coming upon that part of the retina which had just previously been occupied by the comparatively non-luminous head (no reflections on the preacher intended), is by comparison much brighter than the light from the rest of the wall which impinges upon the comparatively exhausted parts of the retina. If the eyes are shifted from a few moments' steady gaze at the mouth to the forehead, the result is a halo. By a similar process we may see a gilded chandelier bordered with purplish blue, its complementary color."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

FOREIGN COMMENT.

A NEW WEAPON OF REVOLUTION.

THE press and political authorities of Europe are slowly awakening to the fact that a new weapon of revolutionary warfare has recently been brought into play; a weapon forged by the genius of Italian, French, and German thinkers. The last-named

WAKENING OF THE RUSSIAN PEASANTS.

CZAR—"What—I thought you were asleep!"
RUSSIAN PEASANT—"No—I am awake, and for good. Can't you wake up too?" —*Amsterdammer.*

nation has given it a name—the *Massenstreik*, the strike *en masse*, universal. This bloodless weapon, according to journalistic opinion, has played a greater rôle in recent political upheavals than the rapid-firing guns of Togo's ships in the battle of the Sea of Japan. What precipitated matters in the Austro-Hungarian tangle, in Russian, Polish, and Finnish revolutionary movements? The *Massenstreik*—the strike universal, which paralyzed the life of the countries concerned. Such is the general testimony of the foreign newspapers. They declare that a strike, which was once merely an economic movement in support of a claim for higher wages, is now being resorted to in support of a claim for liberty and an enlarged suffrage.

Tho never before utilized with such amazing results, this method of winning a political victory has long been taught and prescribed by Socialist agitators; and at the great Socialist gathering at Jena some weeks ago August Bebel, as reported in his own journal, *Vorwaerts* (Berlin), advocated the principle of general strikes as a means of influencing Parliament and gaining an extension of the suffrage, and he supported the resolution which declared that "the stopping of work by the masses" was an "effective method" of gaining the political privileges aimed at. In the *Neue Zeit* (Stuttgart) the German Socialist weekly, Paul Lensch advocates the political strike for two reasons, the first of which is thus stated:

"The foundation of stability in European political affairs has so far lain in the preponderating influence of Russia all over the continent. Since she has been dethroned by Japan's victory, the whole existing political system of Europe has collapsed like a house of cards. The political forces in Europe are to be consolidated under new combinations, and this movement appears in the new treaty groupings, and continuous rumors of coming war. France is declared to be on the eve of war with Germany, and England is following her example; next, the *entente* between France and England is to be developed into a defensive and offensive treaty; such a treaty is soon to unite Germany and Russia—and so forth. In any case the working class find themselves in a difficult and critical dilemma and they must be on their guard lest something happen in this crisis which may turn out to be a menace to their vital interest.

"It will occur to every one that in this new political situation some new weapon of defense must be found, and it is quite correct to suppose that this new weapon will be that of the universal strike."

He continues to show that this stoppage of labor is the only just and peaceful method for obtaining the extension of the suffrage.

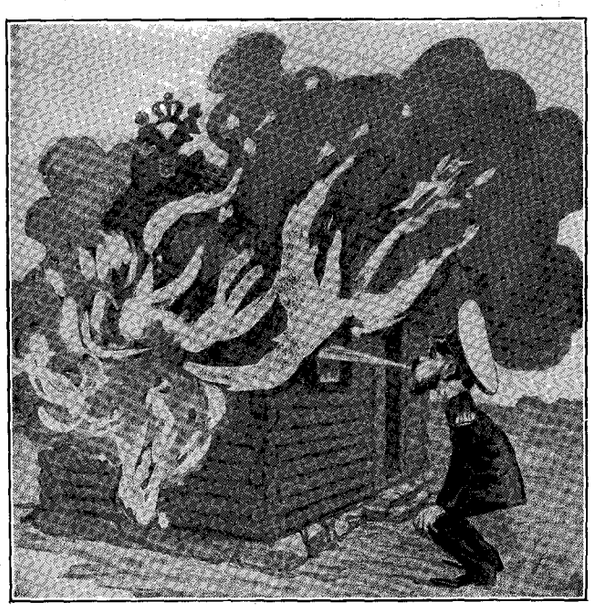
A very striking illustration of the truth of this axiom is seen in the result of the Russian strikes. Of this movement *The Westminster Gazette* (London) says:

"A hundred years ago the pike and the guillotine were the instruments of the revolutionary; to-day he chooses the universal strike. And since of all strikes there is none that is so immediately paralyzing as that which stops work on the railways, the Russian insurgent begins with that."

The Czar was brought to terms by this strike as Pharaoh, tyrant of Egypt, came to terms at the wave of the prophet's rod. The new and ample manifesto of Nicholas II., as published in all the European papers, satisfied the Revolutionary Committee, according to the *Petit Parisien*, so that they "decided to suspend the political strike for thirty days, in order to organize an armed rising in case the Government, after the end of that period, should fail to keep its pledges, including the promise of amnesty to political prisoners."

The Guardian (London) comments as follows on Russia's great political labor movement:

"It has really been no more than a strike, but a strike which involves every industry and almost every class in a country is now seen to be a far more powerful weapon than the ordinary rising against constituted authority. In Russia such a rising would have been hopeless unless the army could have been brought over—you can not fight a military autocracy without arms and ammunition, and in the Empire of the Czar such commodities are as hard to come by as personal freedom. . . . Happily, at the eleventh hour,



THE BIG FIRE IN RUSSIA.

NICHOLAS—"Strange! I thought to blow the fire out, but I've only fanned it." —*Ulk* (Berlin).

the Emperor Nicholas, who had remained impervious to statesmanlike ideas while he might have acted with a good grace, has been compelled, in sheer desperation and in the hope of saving his throne, to capitulate, and to grant the most important and the most elementary demands of his people."

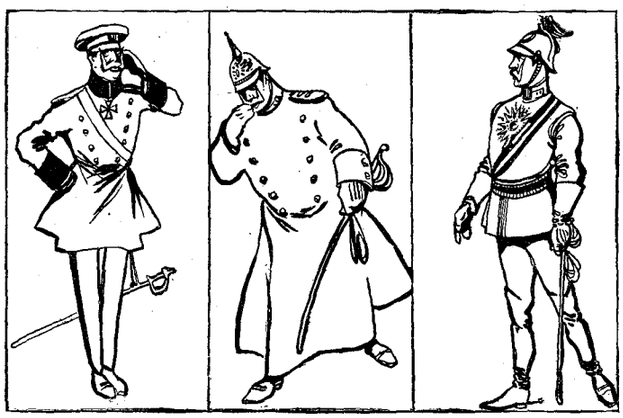
Another victory won by this new weapon of popular freedom, to quote from the German weekly cited above, has been the emanci-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

pation of Finland, which is a Russian province, of which the Czar is Grand Duke, and which groans under the yoke of Russia. According to the *Action* (Paris) the strike has been general, and order has been kept by a voluntary militia, formed of students and workmen. At last capitulation came, as is thus related by the Parisian journal:

"The Governor of Finland, Prince Obolensky, and the Senate have officially abdicated, and surrendered all power in the presence of the whole population of Helsingfors in the public square. The Russian flag has been superseded by the Finnish national standard."

Another great strike is at present prevailing in Poland, but according to the Government documents issued by Witte with regard



DOES THE CZAR RESIST? He has a friend who suggested it.

DOES THE CZAR GIVE A CONSTITUTION? There is a friend who has so advised.

DOES THE CZAR CAUSE THE PEOPLE TO BE MASSACRED? There is a friend who has given him permission.

THE COUNCILLORS OF THE CZAR.
—*Fischietto* (Turin).

to the Polish agitation for universal suffrage and other political privileges, Poland is not to be put on the same footing as Finland, nor for the present to be included in the last manifesto of the Czar. Poland's strike in Warsaw, according to the *Temps* (Paris), has been accompanied by bomb-throwings and massacres by the soldiery, whom Witte has been vainly importuned to withdraw. In Witte's manifesto to the Poles he says:

"Rejecting the idea of cooperation with Witte and the Russian people in the douma, they [the Polish politicians] are demanding in a series of revolutionary meetings complete autonomy for Poland, with a special constitutional Diet, thereby aiming at the restoration of the kingdom of Poland. Two political groups, Socialist and Nationalist, who are opposed to each other, are united in this aspiration, which is supported by many writers, publicists, and popular orators, who carry the people with them.

"In different districts of the Vistula there have been numerous processions with Polish flags, singing Polish revolutionary songs. At the same time the Poles have begun arbitrarily to exclude the State language even from Government institutions, where its employment is provided for by law. In certain localities bands of workmen and peasants have been pillaging schools, State spirit shops, and communal buildings, destroying all correspondence in the Russian language that they found. . . . . .

"Representatives of local authority have, in defense of order and public safety, been watering the earth for a year past with their blood, falling victims to political crimes. The reasonable part of Polish society is impotent against the pressure of revolutionary organizations.

'The Government will not tolerate attacks on the integrity of the Empire. The plans and acts of the insurrectionaries force it to declare in a decisive manner that as long as the troubles in the Vistula districts continue, and as long as that part of the population which adheres to political agitators continues its present sway over the country, these districts will receive none of the benefits resulting from the manifestoes of August 18 and October 30, 1905."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PLIGHT OF THE LONDON POOR.

ANXIETY over the desperate condition of the unemployed at the beginning of winter is displayed in almost every number of the London dailies. The cause of this deep concern is stated in a sentence by the London *Standard* when it declares that Great Britain, with all its "prosperity," has "the canker of a desperate poverty eating into its very heart." Parliament is trying to devise relief for this threatening state of affairs, statesmen are presenting remedies, politicians are trying to make capital out of it, bishops are writing to the papers, and deputations of men and women throng the doorways of the civil and ecclesiastical authorities. Indeed, as the London *Telegraph* remarks, "unemployment is becoming a profession in itself," and "the scores of able-bodied and young men who are to be seen in the London streets, going about in groups with barrel organs or selling matches and postcards in the gutter, are a disgrace to the capital." Mr. Balfour recently expressed keen sympathy for the unemployed in a public address, which caused an unfeeling newspaper critic to remark that "nothing but a stubborn refusal to recognize precedent and custom prevented Premier Balfour from being with the unemployed in fact."

The Telegraph thinks the situation is due to the fact that "the unskilled workers flood into London from all parts of the country; these can find no permanent work; they have to be supported; the rates rise abnormally, and the skilled workers are driven out." And it asks: "Is it that London is too great?" *The Standard*, quoted above, draws the following dark picture:

"According to a careful computation, between four and five per cent. of the workmen belonging to trade-unions are in the ranks of the unemployed. Individuals and groups emerge for a time into comparative prosperity; but the gaps they leave are instantly filled by others. The percentage of the luckless unemployed among men who do not belong to trade-unions is higher still. The laborers are always too many, and the harvest always too scanty. There is not enough work to go round. What that means has been shown in a second series of articles, published this week. Great Britain, with all its prosperity, with signs on almost every side of wealth and the free enjoyment of it, with its flourishing industries, its enterprise, its gigantic speculations, its merchant navies trading and trafficking to the utmost ends of the world, has, nevertheless, the canker of a desperate poverty eating into its very heart. Apart from all temporary fluctuations in the demands of the labor market, the consequence of the contraction or expansion of trade, thousands are starving, and must starve, for the lack of employment.

"It is a problem to which our statesmen can not shut their eyes."

The "Unemployed Workmen's Act," which is now being put into operation, provides for a local body in every borough of the metropolis, acting under the supervision of a central body for the whole London area, to provide labor exchanges and employment registers. The central body is empowered to provide work and distribute relief. The Archbishop of Canterbury, in a letter to *The Standard*, exhorts the public to "speedily recognize that if the recent Act of Parliament is to be beneficial in its operation, there must be a general and immediate contribution from private sources to the central agencies, which that act has called into being, but which is powerless to effect its object until such contributions are in its hands." *Lloyd's Weekly News* says the working of the act will be "watched with keen interest," and it adds:

"The one good at present observable is that it has compelled local authorities to consider the question of unemployment before the real pinch of winter is upon us. Tho the various reports would seem to show that the general prospect is slightly better than last year, there are certain districts where things are already very bad indeed. Poplar, with its rate at twelve shillings in the pound, has some twelve thousand persons in receipt of relief. The Battersea Guardians are relieving nearly nine thousand persons, and in Paddington those receiving indoor relief have increased by over a hundred, and those receiving outdoor relief by over five hundred. Each borough, in fact, has its own special wants, and the committees

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

will find their powers taxed to the utmost to meet them. One pressing need now, as on all previous occasions, is to find some way of pushing aside those who will not work."

WHEN A NEIGHBOR'S HOUSE IS ON FIRE.

JUVENAL'S satirical remark, that a man's concern over the fact that his neighbor's house is in flames springs from a fear that his own may catch fire, is illustrated by an article in *The Nineteenth Century* (London), in which Mr. O. Eltzbacker describes the feeling excited in England by the widespread revolt of the blacks in German South Africa. For about two years, we are told, the Germans have been lavishly spending lives and treasure in fighting the natives in their Southwest African colony. The tribes in German Southeast Africa have also lately risen in revolt. Some of Germany's neighbors, and all German Social Democrats, have watched this condition of things with that degree of satisfaction which, according to Rochefoucauld, we always derive from the misfortunes of our best friends. England alone, says this writer, is sincerely concerned, and why? She fears that the insurrectionary conflagration may leap the border and spread through her own South-African possessions. To quote:

"To thoughtful Englishmen the disturbed state of Germany's African colonies must be a matter of the most serious concern, for it might have consequences to the whole of South Africa which nobody in this country can contemplate with equanimity. The rising in Southwest Africa is incalculably dangerous to this country, and the restoration of peace at the earliest date concerns Great Britain even more than it does Germany."

He explains that South Africa is of infinitely more importance to England than to Germany, as there are only four thousand white German subjects, while there are nine hundred thousand white British subjects there, and he adds:

"Consequently, it seems necessary to consider the present position of German Southwest Africa in all its bearings, and to see what can be done and what must at once be done by this country in order to prevent the revolt of the natives in the German colonies spreading to British territory. It may, of course, be a difficult matter to reestablish peace in South Africa without hurting Germany's susceptibilities. Still, peace in South Africa is of such paramount importance to the British Empire that we have to do our duty by South Africa even at the risk of touching Germany's pride."

The most formidable opponents of General Trotha, now in command of the German forces in Africa, are the Hereros, at whose hands he and his forces have had somewhat the same experience as Braddock met with at Fort Duquesne. In this writer's words:

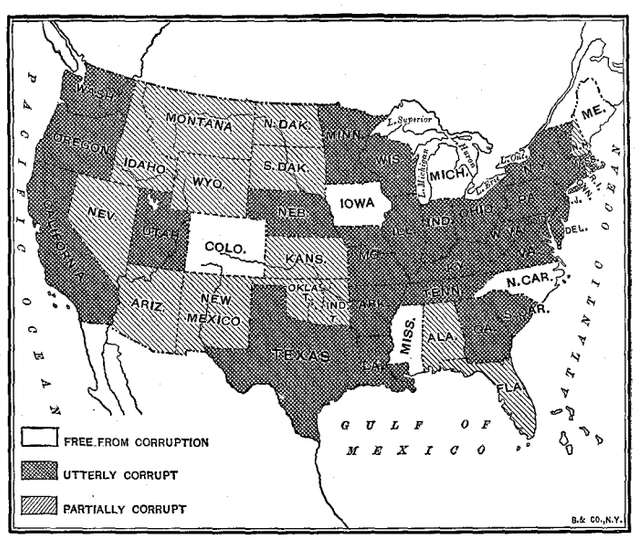
"The German soldiers, excellent as they are for fighting in Europe, are, by their training and by their bodily constitution, completely unfitted for colonial warfare. Not only did the German tactics prove to be quite unsuitable for Southwest Africa, but the officers found it exceedingly difficult to convert their ponderous fighting-machine into agile individual units suitable for the man-hunt in the rugged mountains. Besides, the youthful, fair-haired, and fair-complexioned German recruits were the predestined victims to malaria and typhoid fever, which soon enfeebled and decimated the troops. Already, in time of peace, the mortality among the soldiers in Southwest Africa had been very heavy. During 1898-99, for instance, 112 per thousand died in the colony, or had to be sent home as invalids. During the war the mortality from various diseases rapidly increased, and up to now the Germans have lost almost 2,000 men, a number which, in proportion to their total strength, is appalling."

The Germans are not successful as colonists, we are told, and South Africa is of no commercial value to Germany, its exports and imports are trifling. Moreover, the Germans are disliked in Africa, and the present writer describes many cases of cruelty and injustice in the dealings of Germans with the blacks. Hence the danger to English territory which he thus refers to:

"The foregoing short sketch clearly shows how gravely Germany has mismanaged her African colonies, and how seriously she has compromised the security of all Europeans in Africa. In consequence of Germany's mismanagement a determined native revolt has broken out, which, unless it is promptly suppressed, may set the whole of South Africa in flames. Nobody can deny that the whole of South Africa, where nearly a million white people have their homes under the protection of the British Crown, is threatened with the gravest of dangers, and British statesmen should speedily make up their minds whether they ought to look on until the conflagration, which the Germans have lighted, will eventually spread to the British colonies, or whether they will interfere in time in the interests of British lives and of British property, and establish, if needs be, against Germany's will, peace in Germany's African colonies."

FRENCH VIEW OF POLITICAL "BRIGANDAGE" IN AMERICA.

A WITTY French cynic once declared that if you wish to learn what your faults are you must apply to the man who only knows you by name, and not by sight. If this man is a French statistician, with a passion or a talent for systematic generalization, he will make a map of your moral and social qualifications. Mr. L. de Norvins, the writer of an article in *La Revue* (Paris),



A FRENCH MAP OF POLITICAL CORRUPTION IN THE UNITED STATES.

has undertaken to do this with regard to the 80,000,000 of United States citizens, showing how far they are implicated in "graft" and corruption of various kinds. Mr. de Norvins thinks the time has come when the works of Bryce and de Tocqueville on "the powerful republic founded by the courage of Washington and the wisdom of Franklin" ought to be rewritten. He declares that the "new century of the strenuous life, as Carnegie and Roosevelt view it, has stamped ruin on American society," which is quite changed from what it was even up to 1888. "The organism, formerly healthy, has become incontestably infected with the germs of contagious decay, which is attacking member after member of the whole body." He informs us, for example, that gambling and immorality, the social side of this corruption, flourish in such cities as San Francisco "under the protection of the municipal Government, whose members are enriched from their revenues." The writer at this point is led to discuss the question of "graft." To quote:

"'Graft' and those who practise it, the 'grafters,' appear in a vast organization of brigandage, of which San Francisco is by no means the sole field of operations. . . . Municipal administrations make 'graft' their sole object. It is 'graft' that makes every

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

saloon-keeper and tobacconist an agent of corruption. On one side the saloon-keeper or the dealer in cigars, on the other side the Mayor and the boss make a living from this corruption."

He advances then to a more definite statement as to the exact distribution of this spirit of "graft" and finds, apparently, that it is spread over the continent exactly in accordance with the geographical delimitations of each State. This interesting discovery makes it delightfully easy for a precise and methodical-minded Frenchman to execute a little map in which the States are marked, black, gray, or white, according to their infection or otherwise with political brigandage. He thus describes this map, which he correctly styles "a curiosity:"

"Above will be seen a curious map of 'graft,' drawn, in my opinion, with great accuracy. The deep black marks the corrupt States, the striped portion those who are not so entirely rotten, while the white portions denote the States which are free from 'graft.' The area of the black is by far the most considerable. It includes Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Missouri, Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Maryland, the two Virginias, Kentucky, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Nebraska. In the same class is the whole West, Washington, Oregon, California, and even Utah, where, however, the Mormons, who compose the greater part of the population, boast they do not know the meaning of political dishonesty. In a somewhat lighter degree are infected Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Alabama, and Florida. Still lighter is the shade of guilt in North and South Dakota, Arizona, New Mexico, Kansas, Oklahoma, and New Hampshire. The only exceptions to this general corruption are Colorado, Iowa, Mississippi, Michigan, Maine, Delaware, and North Carolina."

He is not content to give this positive and definite topical allotment of the political blot. He proceeds to a numerical estimate of the individual "brigands" and "grafters" and arrives at the following neat conclusion:

"In round numbers the population of the United States may be reckoned at 76,000,000. The States marked deep black contain 60,000,000 people. Those more lightly marked, 7,000,000, so that the total [men, women, and children?] infected with political corruption, amounts to 67,000,000. These facts speak for themselves."

He next gives a list of senators who have sold their votes, legislators who have taken bribes, State officials who have embezzled —and, citing venal miscarriages of justice and other scandals, he comes down to the case of the Equitable.

Yet he does not think the case of the United States utterly hopeless. He adds:

"Is it possible that this Augean stable—the expression is not too strong—will ever be so cleansed and cleaned up that all the black patches will disappear from the map of 'graft'? There are men in the United States who have not lost hope in this matter. I would mention the District Attorney of New York, Mr. Jerome, and the Governor of Illinois, Mr. Dineen."

He thinks that these reformers are brave and determined to conquer, but they have a very hard road to travel. There are others, eminent in political life, who testify to the fact that the scourge still continues with unabated rancor to gangrene the country. Turning to the causes of this scourge he cites the views of "politicians whose integrity is above suspicion." In his own words:

"These, and among them President Roosevelt, are of the opinion that the social plague which is ravaging the country has other causes besides the increasing immorality, the unbridled appetite for lucre, and the lawlessness of passions which no material gratifications can satisfy. Such men blame unprincipled adventurers (*condottieri*), like Morgan, Rockefeller, and the like, accusing them of having changed the orientation of the American mind and concentrated it upon one object—the acquisition of money at any sacrifice and by any means."

Mr. de Norvins concludes by prescribing the only remedy which he thinks would mend the present condition of things, as follows:

"These men [Rockefeller, etc.] are the great malefactors in this matter, and there is no salvation for the Union until the day a grand jury is empaneled to force from all these promoters and organizers of public corruption an account of their whole life, whose shameful acts they are attempting to blot out by endowing churches, schools, galleries, and public libraries."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ANOTHER ROYAL CAPITULATION.

THE cries of "Down with monarchy!" recently raised by the Socialists in the streets of Prague, as reported by Austrian and Hungarian papers, has this year found some sort of fulfilment in fact. Oscar has surrendered a crown, Nicholas has laid down the scepter of autocracy, and now Francis Joseph surrenders to Hungary's cry for universal suffrage, or at any rate has allowed it to appear on the program of the Prime Minister whom he himself appointed. The battle of Hungarian liberties has, however, not yet been won. The coalition opposition ministry and the Liberal party in the Hungarian Diet are preparing to oppose, tooth and nail, the sweeping reforms which Baron Geza Fejervary includes in his program, says Mr. A. de Bertha, a specialist in Hungarian politics, who writes in the *Revue Diplomatique*. He enumerates among the startling changes in Austro-Hungarian policy, besides the promulgation of universal suffrage, the adoption of Hungarian emblems on the Austro-Hungarian flag, and a thorough reform of commercial and economic laws and conditions.

Fejervary, we are told, believes that he will find a majority of the present Chamber in favor of his reforms, which, however, can not prove effective unless they are based on a perfect understanding between the ministry and the monarchy, and unless they are in accordance with the views of Stephen Szechenyi and Francis Deak, who, the writer we are citing says, are the two creators of modern Hungary, and who see no hope for Hungary excepting in a close union with the dynasty of the Hapsburgs. Baron Fejervary, we are further informed, sticks up boldly for the dual monarchy, and supports the claim of Francis Joseph to restrict the language of command in the Austro-Hungarian army to German, in accordance with the law of 1867. To continue in the words of Mr. de Bertha:

"In order to put a stop to constitutional conflicts he boldly repeats his proposal to introduce universal suffrage in Hungary. . . . In accordance with the bill Fejervary's cabinet will introduce into Parliament, the qualifications for an elector in Hungary are that a man be 24 years of age and can read and write."

Equally popular are the economic and agrarian promises which this bold but conciliatory minister makes. He intends that Government shall cut up large estates into small lots or farms and offer them for sale. Relief for mortgaged farms will also be provided.

While some of the Hungarian papers speak of Fejervary's scheme as embodying a sound and sensible policy of compromise, the *Magyar Menzet* (Budapest) condemns the program as the impracticable production of a mere doctrinaire, and adds:

"If a compromise can be arrived at, it must be such as the people and land have proposed and carried, for the people, sooner or later, will compel the political leaders to adopt a policy which is at once unsensational and directed by common sense."

The *Pester Lloyd* also believes that the new Fejervary ministry and its program will end in catastrophe. To quote:

"Only the strong confidence which the undertaking demands of him, only the idea of peace between people and Crown, the idea of a peaceable reformation of the Hungarian State which is always before him, could sustain him under a task which requires the strength of a Titan to support. It is not pessimism to predict his failure."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE Kaiser, according to the *Messagiero* (Rome), suffers from three principal drawbacks: First, he ought to have been born in the Middle Ages; secondly, he ought to have been born in France, because he would have become Emperor of the French; thirdly, he ought to have been a Catholic, because then he would have been Pope.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

NOTABLE BOOKS OF THE DAY.

THE GRIM TRAGEDY OF THE FLORIDA COAST.

THE SPANISH SETTLEMENTS WITHIN THE PRESENT LIMITS OF THE UNITED STATES: FLORIDA, 1562-1574. By Woodbury Lowery. With maps. Cloth, 500 pp. Price, $2.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

MR. LOWERY'S present volume, like its predecessor, with which it is closely connected, is an excellent representation of a class of literature that has grown rapidly of late years—the historical monograph. It is based, as all such studies should be, on thorough and extensive original research, and gives with a commendable degree of narrative skill the results, not the arid details, of the writer's quest. Until not so long ago the historian of the grim tragedy enacted on the Florida coast in the closing decades of the sixteenth century was compelled to work very much in the dark, to supplement fragmentary statements of fact by inferences drawn from decidedly nebulous data, and even to neglect many details without which it would be impossible to appreciate correctly the circumstances surrounding the ill-fated attempt of the Huguenots to establish themselves on the Atlantic seaboard of North America, and the more successful colonizing efforts of those to whom they fell an easy prey. If some of the problems connected with these ventures still remain unsolved, it is certain that there is now far less excuse for an inadequate presentation. The archives of London, Paris, Madrid, and Seville have yielded a vast mass of new material, while hitherto inaccessible or unknown private collections of documents and letters have become available. These later sources Mr. Lowery has utilized freely and intelligently, and the result is a treatise not only of prime interest but of solid value, as embodying a broader and more than usually judicial statement of the vexed themes involved.

Its especial significance lies in the searching analysis and lucid exposition of the attitude of Spain in the contest for supremacy in the Florida peninsula, and in the fair-minded portraiture of the Spanish leader, Menéndez, whose massacre of the Huguenots has served to withdraw the regard of too many historians from his otherwise brilliant record. "There is," contends Mr. Lowery, "but one blot on his fame, that of the Matanzas massacre." "Nor," he continues, "is the shame of it palliated when it is ascribed not to fanaticism or bigotry, but to the reason assigned by his master—the desire not to risk the lives of his own people. . . . But we must not allow our judgment to be so outraged by this cold-blooded murder as to blind us to his signal merits, and Pedro Menéndez de Avilés surely deserves to take rank among the greatest and most gifted of the early discoverers and conquerors of the New World." The economic and political reasons inducing the jealousy of Spain, the ceaseless activity of the diplomatic agents of Philip — in short, the essentials underlying the concrete facts of the voyagings and colonization of Ribaut and his associates and the establishment of the Spanish settlements in Florida are, as a rule, firmly grasped and clearly propounded side by side with the dramatic story of failure and achievement.

Not that the work can hope to escape criticism. For one thing, Mr. Lowery passes all too lightly over the mooted questions involved in the de Gourgues's retaliatory expedition. For another, while exhibiting in detail the organization, characteristics, and customs of the Florida Indians, he barely touches on the policy adopted toward them by the Spaniards. But, in the last analysis, his book is, as *The Outlook* observes, "of distinctive value to the historical student, leading to a clearer idea than has hitherto generally obtained of the conditions prevailing both in the Old and the New World so far as they affected Spain." *The Congregationalist* considers this work "an important and interesting contribution to American history," and so thinks the Chicago *Evening Post*. It is the fruit of "infinite pains and careful research," says the Detroit *Free Press*.

MRS. WIGGIN'S LITERARY "ROSE-CAKE."

ROSE O' THE RIVER. By Kate Douglas Wiggin. Cloth, 177 pp. Price, $1.25. Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston and New York.

CHILDREN sometimes take a rose, strip off the leaves, strew them liberally with sugar, and, after wrapping them in a piece of paper, put them under a heavy stone. When duly pressed into a moist, saccharine mass, they eat it, and think this rose-cake is "nice." Mrs. Kate Douglas Wiggin's recently published "Rose o' the River" recalls this rose-cake of these crude little gourmets. To have ensured artistic consistency, her signature as its author should have keen "Kitty Wiggin." The breezy, pungent and facile humor and the keen insight into human nature which have made Mrs. Wiggin's reputation and swelled her bank account are almost absolutely lacking in this skimpy little bit of sentimentality; and tho, like Horace's miser, she may be able to applaud herself for it by shaking her money-box, she can win no worthier literary laurel than, perchance, a New England appreciation of it as a "real cute, cunnin' little story." Even that innocent and uncritical laudation of "Rose o' the River" would be undue praise. It is "manufactured" from the start, and the attempt to bestow "color" and stir emotion are cruelly patent tho perfectly null. It is not necessary "to break a butterfly on a wheel," but even if the public is willing to stand for such cheap banality as this, the lady ought to apologize to her practised and skilful pen for the indignity she has put upon it. Another MS. of this quality may create a tremendous sensation—for herself!—by its return from her publisher with a "regret" far from conventional.

KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN.

There is one bit of humor for which the reader is truly grateful. When the school-marm tells a great, hulking booby of twelve on his first appearance at school, "That is 'A,' my boy," he exclaims: "Good God, is that A!" and sits heavily down on the nearest bench. But this is not enough to carry the book!

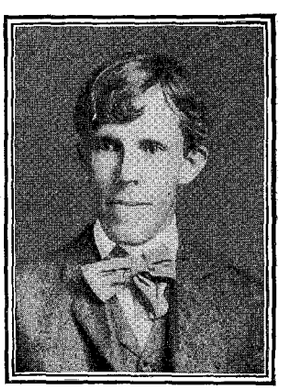
This story is well spoken of by the London *Academy*, the London *Times*, the New York *Times*, the *Outlook*, the Boston *Transcript*, and many other papers. The Boston *Herald* calls it "sweet and readable," the New York *Evening Mail* declares it "a little jewel," and the Brooklyn *Eagle* says that "Mrs. Wiggin has never achieved anything truer either to art or nature than this idyl of the Saco."

A TONIC FOR THE NOVEL-WEARY.

MINERVA'S MANEUVERS. By Charles Battell Loomis. 415 pp. Price, $1.50. A. S. Barnes & Co., New York.

THE story of Minerva will come as a boon to the reading public which has suffered from the so-called "problem novel." While dealing with one of the great problems of the day, namely, the "servant problem," Mr. Loomis only skims lightly and fantastically over the surface. Laughter and mirth are preeminently the motives of "Minerva's Maneuvers." The story hinges upon the desire of a young couple, Mr. and Mrs. Vernon, to take their colored servant, Minerva, to the country with them for the summer. Once having landed her safely, after many vicissitudes, at Clover Lodge, the rest of the time is given up to original ways of retaining her there, and allaying a citified colored girl's homesickness for the lights and company of great New York.

It soon begins to look as if Minerva were on vacation, with Mr. and Mrs. Vernon along to provide entertainment for her. The situation is saved, however, by the appearance of a young colored fellow named James, who is promptly engaged, ostensibly to do odd jobs around the place, but really to keep Minerva contented. This arrangement soon turns out to be better for the people in the story than for the man who is writing it, for with Minerva content, the main motive power of the story gives out, and it has to be pushed and shoved along with all sorts of insufficient expedients. Mr. Loomis makes the mistake of bringing in several superfluous characters—young men who fall idiotically in love with a charming Western girl visitor called "Cherry," whose chief object in life seems to be to say "How perfectly delicious!" at the correct moment. The conversations of the heart-troubled young men and the witty and intellectual Cherry could well be dispensed with.



CHARLES BATTELL LOOMIS.

Minerva again comes to the front, and saves the story, however, at the time she and James accompany the house party of the Vernons to the typical fair of the county, Mr. Loomis's account of which is very entertaining. The book, taken as a whole, is one of the most entertaining and amusing which has appeared for a long time, and would serve as a good tonic for the overworked one, weary of the so-called popular novel. The unexpected ending of the many humorous situations will keep the reader in a gale of mirth, and when he lays the book down after the last chapter, he will feel that he has found a new friend in Minerva.

This is "a joyous book of lively fun," declares the Philadelphia *Press*; and the New York *Independent* adds that "at last the place

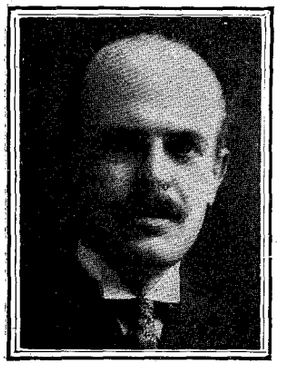
PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

left vacant by the death of Frank R. Stockton is filled." *The Outlook* and *Public Opinion* also print favorable notices, and the press generally have a good word to say for the book, but the Newark *News* thinks "there is a good deal of straining for effect, the lack of spontaneity being more evident toward the close of the narrative."

A NEW MICHIGAN STORY.

THE MAN FROM RED-KEG. By Eugene Thwing. 431 pp. Price, $1.50 Dodd, Mead & Co., New York.

"THE MAN FROM RED-KEG" is interesting from the first line to the last—clean, wholesome, and up-building throughout. It has all the charm and excitement of an absorbing novel, and the instructive value of a biography. Strenuous religion is here made more palatable to the average man by interesting fiction, and this without the least sign of preaching or moral-pointing. The love story gets a powerful grip on the heart. Gay little Bessie is a sweetheart so irresistible she would capture any man. The logging adventures, the fights, the twelve-mile cutter race, the uprising against the editor, make the blood tingle; while the funny mishaps of that lovable fool, Caleb Trimmer, provoke genuine laughter. The villain is a masterstroke. The whole story makes for righteousness. It is hard to find a book in these degenerate literary days—degenerate if we are to believe the critics—in which the elements that make and unmake character are more strongly presented, and which at the same time so completely fascinates the everyday novel reader.



EUGENE THWING.

This is a "strong and absorbing story," is the opinion of *Leslie's Weekly*; and the Brooklyn *Eagle* thinks the author "is to be congratulated on the excellent quality of his novel." His style of story-telling "is superior to that of Ralph Connor's, yet it is thoroughly original and has a more fascinating swing," declares the Columbus *Press-Post*. "The whole book," says the New York *Globe*, "is thoroughly pleasing—as hearty and homely as an old-fashioned Thanksgiving dinner."

THE DAYS THAT ARE GONE.

BACK HOME. By Eugene Wood. Illustrated by A. B. Frost. Cloth, 12 mo. 286 pages. Price, $1.50. McClure, Phillips & Co., New York.

"WHAT State," asks the old conundrum, "is round at both ends and high in the middle?" The number of its sons that have slid down to its confines and rolled off, East and West, would indicate Ohio, even if the orthography of the name did not. It is not until one of these "rolling stones" has found a soft, moss-accumulating place whence he could not be moved with a crowbar, that he turns in fond retrospect "back home" to Ohio, and declares his boyhood village to be the garden spot of the earth.

The exact location within the State of this juvenile paradise is disputed. Several years ago, in one of his most charming books, "A Boy's Town," W. D. Howells placed it in southwestern Ohio. Now comes Mr. Wood, who corrects the latitude, tho not the longitude, of his predecessor in Edenic exploration. He extends the limits of the blissful region to the north, beyond the National Road, that dividing line between New England and Southern influences in the State. Accordingly the types of character, customs, etc., set forth by Mr. Wood, remind us every once in a while of that stock boy-land of reminiscence whence the "Old Homestead" kind of play is derived—Down East. He struggles nobly to escape from the conventional view—in one place even tricking the reader by drawing a trite "hayseed picture" only to tear it to pieces—but, taken as a whole, his presentation is not so fresh and appetizing as was Mr. Howells's. His style, too, is that of the tricky journalist, and not of the literary artist. He does not take the pains to correct his inaccuracies of memory, preferring the easy expedient of joking about them—the cheapest sort of humor. Sometimes his misstatement appears to be intentional. Thus he has hardly finished eulogizing McGuffey of the school readers as the greatest educator of his age, when he wofully, and it would seem wilfully, misquotes him simply to give opportunity for a very banal gibe at the dear old master.

That Mr. Wood is not lacking in ability, whatever may be his deficiencies in taste, is shown by the sustained excellence of one chapter, "The Fireman's Tournament." Here the originality of the theme, in refreshing contrast to such other chapters as "The Old Red School-house" and "The County Fair," well accords with the author's pet mannerism of holding familiar converse with the reader. It alone of the sketches has an adequate story motive—the satirization of pride in locality. And effect is gained by genuinely artistic methods: indirect narration and description, and inferential revelation of character.

Mr. A. B. Frost is a very sympathetic illustrator of both the strong and weak points in the text. The pictures of boy life are finely true to Ohio life and scenery. The sketches of types of character show simply the conventional countrymen of the stage and comic paper. Especially is this true of the "yard of yaps" on the cover, every one of whom has the hatchet face and chin whiskers of Uncle Sam—a Yankee type not to be found once among a score of corn-fed Buckeye farmers.

After reading this book the New York *Evening Sun* hails the author as "one of the real American humorists," and the New Orleans *Picayune* bids the lovers of Howells and Henry James to leave him to the delights of "Back Home." "It comes like the perfume of new-mown hay, fresh from the country," says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*; and the Indianapolis *News* thinks that "few books contain so much that is good and true and beautiful." The St. Louis *Republic*, however, finds it only "tolerably good."

A HISTORY OF CORPORATE ACTIVITY.

CORPORATIONS: A Study of the Origin and Development of Great Business Combinations and of their Relation to the Authority of the State. By John P. Davis, Ph.D. Two volumes. Cloth, pp. 318 and 295. Price $4.50 net. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York.

THESE two substantial volumes were intended by their author, the late John P. Davis, to serve as an introduction to a detailed study of the nature and functioning of the modern corporation in the domain not merely of industry, but of religion, science, the arts, and literature, and the satisfaction of the social, fraternal impulses of mankind. Ill health compelled Dr. Davis to forego the completion of his task, but, tho unfinished, his treatise is of great helpfulness to the student of what is now familiarly known as the "corporation problem"—a problem already pressing when he wrote eight years ago. The subject is here attacked chiefly from the historical standpoint, from the earliest manifestations of corporate activity in the ecclesiastical organizations of the primitive Christian Church to the colonial companies, forerunners of the development companies of to-day. There are, however, chapters dealing with contemporary phenomena at a length sufficient to make the writer's views concerning the structure, operation, and future of the modern corporation clear, and the clearer in that, as the New York *Sun* observes, the work as a whole exhibits "an amazing amount of analysis and interpretation."

At first glance, it might seem that in discussing monastic orders, cathedral chapters, merchant guilds, and the like, Dr. Davis has taken an exceedingly roundabout path to approach the corporate organizations of to-day. He himself admits that "so great is the change from the old to the new that a superficial view of the subject almost justifies a doubt whether a study of old corporations is profitable as a preparation for the study of modern corporations." But, as he hastens to point out while society has changed both in structure and activity, "the service performed by corporations as a part of the structure within which some of its activity takes place is unchanged." Herein is sounded the keynote of his work. The corporation is essentially a servant of society—in other words, of the State. It is a form of organization created by the State solely that it may serve the State and is most frequently called into use in periods of expansion and social growth, society appearing "to develop its new activities during periods of transition in the framework of corporations as a kind of scaffolding, or provisional structure, to be destroyed during organic periods when the State and the Church have been able to absorb partially or wholly the new activities and incorporate them within their own structure." Arguing from the experiences of eighteen centuries—the fate of the merchant guilds, the craft guilds, the old secular and religious corporations of all types—Dr. Davis holds that the corporation problem of to-day will be solved by the complete absorption by the State of the governmental features of corporations. "In history the State has never been satisfied with the mere supervision of corporations by commission or otherwise." Already, he avers, the work of absorption is proceeding apace—as evidenced by the extent to which the State and its subdivisions have encroached on the field of the corporation in respect to charitable and educational institutions, and even in respect to the purely "economic" institutions—railways, telegraphs, banks, etc.

It would be interesting to inquire into Dr. Davis's elaborate examination of the exact nature of the corporation and his arguments against the technical legal conception, which he pronounces mischievous in the extreme; but space forbids. We may only say that, without fully concurring with him, we find his views highly suggestive and stimulating, and, with the Boston *Transcript*, deem his work "a particularly welcome addition to economic literature."

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"In the Heart of the Canadian Rockies."—James Outram. (Macmillan Company, $3.)

"Philippine Life in Town and Country."—James A. LeRoy. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.20 net.)

"Irenic Theology."—Charles Marsh Meade. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"The Brothers' War."—John C. Reed. (Little, Brown & Co., $2 net.)

"Tibet and Turkestan."—Oscar Terry Crosby." (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.)

"A History of the Civil War in the United States."—W. Birkbeck Wood and Major J. E. Edmonds. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50.)

"Outside the Law."—James Barnes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Kate Greenaway."—M. H. Spielmann and G. S. Layard. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $6.)

"The Jews in America—250 years of Progress."—Madison C. Peters. (John C. Winston Company.)

"Songs of All Seasons."—Ira Bilman. (Hollenbeck Press.)

"Reptiles: A Novel."—H. W. McVickar. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"My Lady of the Search-Light."—Mary Hall Leonard. (Grafton Press, $0.75.)

"American Railroad Rates."—Walter C. Noyes. (Little, Brown & Co., $1.50 net.)

"American Political History 1763-1876."—Alexander Johnston. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2 net.)

"Longfellow's Miles Standish and Minor Poems." (Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"Gaskell's Cranford." (Macmillan Company, $0.25.)

"The Young People's Lesson Book on the International Sunday-school Lessons."—John T. McFarland. (Eaton & Mains, $0.15.)

"Il Libro D'oro of those whose names are written in the Lamb's Book of Life."—Translations by Mrs. Francis Alexander. (Little, Brown & Co., $2 net.)

"The Florence of Landor."—Lilian Whiting. (Little, Brown & Co., $2.50 net.)

"Zal."—Rupert Hughes. (Century Company, $1.50.)

"The Evolution of Religion."—L. R. Farnell. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"Fair Margaret."—F. Marion Crawford. (Macmillan Company, $1.50.)

"San Quentin Days."—Joseph M. Anderson. (416 J Street, Sacramento, Cal., $0.50.)

"Lady Bobs, Her Brother, and I."—Jean Chamblin. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.25.)

"The Life and Writings of Benjamin Franklin."—Albert Henry Smyth. (Macmillan Company, Vol. I., $3.)

"The Skipper Parson."—James Lumsden. (Eaton & Mains, $1.25.)

"The Development of the European Nations 1870-1900."—J. Holland Rose. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50.)

"The Life of Goethe."—Albert Bielschowsky. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.50, net.)

"Great Japan: A Study in National Efficiency."—Alfred Stead. (John Lane Company.)

"Divorce and Remarriage."—Will B. Osman. (Mayhew Publishing Company.)

"A Corner in Women."—Tom Masson. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $1.60 net.)

"The Goliwogg's Fox Hunt."—Florence Upton. (Longmans, Green & Co., $2.)

"Æsop."—Introduction by Elizabeth Luther Cary. (Moffat, Yard & Co., $2 net.)

"Experimental Psychology."—Edward Bradford Titchener. (Macmillan Company, Vol. II., $2.50.)

"Contemporary France."—Gabriel Hanotaux. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $3.55.)

A *Practical* Wedding Present.

Cut glass, jewelry and silverware are all very well in their way, but the wedding present that usually attracts the most attention is something that is intensely practical—a box of Ivory Soap, for example. Best, because purest, of bath, toilet and fine laundry soaps.

There is no "free" (uncombined) alkali in Ivory Soap. That is why it will not injure the finest fabric or the most delicate skin.

Ivory Soap
It Floats

The BLACK SPANIEL

By ROBERT HICHENS

Author of **"THE GARDEN OF ALLAH,"** "Felix," etc.

At All Booksellers. Illustrated, Cloth, $1.50

FREDERICK A. STOKES COMPANY
PUBLISHERS **NEW YORK**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CURRENT POETRY.

Thanksgiving.

By James Whitcomb Riley.

Let us be thankful for the loyal hand
That love held out in welcome to our own,
When love and only love could understand
The need of touches we had never known.

Let us be thankful for the longing eyes,
That gave their secret to us as they wept,
Yet in return found, with a sweet surprise,
Love's kiss upon their lids, and, smiling, slept.

And let us, too, be thankful that the tears
Of sorrow have not all been drained away,
That through them still, for all the coming years,
We may look on the dead face of to-day.

—*From The Reader* (November).

Indian Summer.

By S. Weir Mitchell.

The stillness that doth wait on change is here,
Some pause of expectation owns the hour;
And faint and far I hear the sea complain
Where gray and answerless the headlands tower.

Slow falls the evening of the dying year,
Misty and dim the patient forests lie,
Chill ocean winds the wasted woodland grieve,
And earthward loitering the leaves go by.

Behold how nature answers death! O'erhead
The memoried splendor of her summer eves
Lavished and lost, her wealth of sun and sky,
Scarlet and gold, are in her drifting leaves.

Vain pageantry! for this, alas, is death,
Nor may the seasons' ripe fulfilment cheat
Our thronging memories of those who died
With life's young summer promise incomplete.

The dead leaves rustle 'neath my lingering tread,
Low murmuring ever to the spirit ear:
We were, and yet again shall be once more,
In the sure circuit of the rolling year.

Trust thou the craft of nature. Lo! for thee
A comrade wise she moves, serenely sweet,
With wilful prescience mocking sense of loss
For us who mourn love's unreturning feet.

Trust thou her wisdom, she will reconcile
The faltering spirit to eternal change
When, in her fading woodways, thou shalt touch
Dear hands long dead and know them not as strange.

For thee a golden parable she breathes
Where in the mystery of this repose,
While death is dreaming life, the waning wood
With far-caught light of heaven divinely glows.

Thou, when the final loneliness draws near,
And earth to earth recalls her tired child,
In the sweet constancy of nature strong
Shalt dream again—how dying nature smiled.

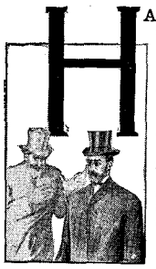
—*From The Century* (November).

Coquette.

By Felix Carmen.

Coquette they call you,—they who tried
For months in vain to win you,—
Lovers who lost, and so decide
The heart that beats within you

Why Boiled Coffee Wrecks The Nerves

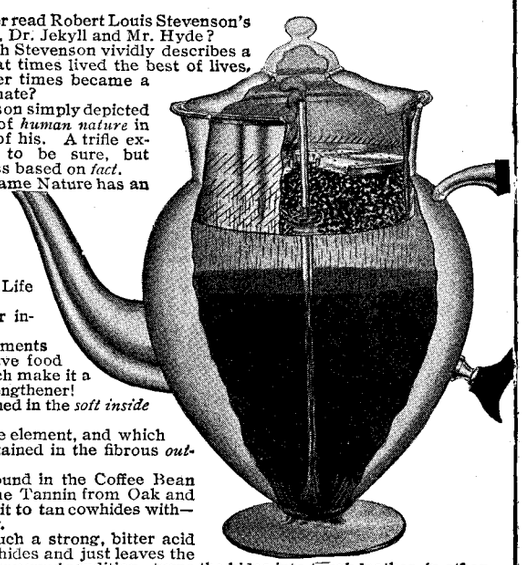


HAVE you ever read Robert Louis Stevenson's great book, Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde?

In which Stevenson vividly describes a man who at times lived the best of lives, and at other times became a fiend incarnate?

Stevenson simply depicted one class of *human nature* in that book of his. A trifle exaggerated, to be sure, but nevertheless based on *fact*.

Now Dame Nature has an unhappy faculty of mixing just as strange combinations of Good and Bad in Plant Life as she does in Human Life.



Take the Coffee Bean, for instance.

The good, or Dr. Jekyll elements in Coffee are those which have food value—and mellow taste—which make it a healthful Brain and Nerve Strengthener!

These elements are contained in the *soft inside* part of the Bean.

The Bad—the sinister Hyde element, and which text-books call Tannin—is contained in the fibrous *outside* shell of the Bean.

You know Tannin isn't found in the Coffee Bean alone. They also get this same Tannin from Oak and Hemlock Trees, and they use it to tan cowhides with—that's why they call it Tanning.

For, you see, Tannin is such a strong, bitter acid that it eats the flesh from the hides and just leaves the tissue of the skin behind in a *preserved* condition—turns the hides into tough leather, in other words—

This Tannin is a pretty formidable element to put into your vitals, isn't it?

Yet this injurious acid is slowly eating out the tender mucous lining of your stomach and injuring the nerves centered in the stomach every time you drink coffee that has *boiled*.

Why? because *boiling water alone* extracts the Tannin from the fibrous woody skin of the Coffee Bean in *which* it is contained! Can you wonder, then, that the kind of Coffee you drink—which contains Tannin because it is boiled—makes you nervous, affects your heart and causes indigestion?

Now, there *is* a way of separating the Good from the Bad in Coffee—the Jekyll and Hyde—a way which obtains all the delicious taste and fragrance and all the health-giving properties of real coffee without any injurious Tannin.

And that way is—by making Coffee with water that hasn't boiled or isn't boiling.

For, as we have said before, boiling water *alone* can release the Tannin, since it is contained only in the woody fibrous skin of the coffee bean, but water which is *not* boiling, although it may be hot, *cannot* affect the woody fibre so as to extract the Tannin.

Now the nutritious, healthful and taste-pleasing elements being all in the *soft inside* part of the coffee bean, water need *not* boil to very readily extract every particle of them.

How is this done, you ask? Just note the illustration of the

"Universal" Coffee Percolator

To make coffee, first place the ground coffee in the cup at the top of the pot. Then fill the lower part of the pot with *cold water*.

See that tube extending from the bottom of the pot right to the top of the cup?

Well, this tube is hollow, and at its lower end there is a valve which fits on an air-tight base.

As soon as you place the tube in the pot, it fills with some of the water you have put there. The valve at the lower end of the tube also contains water.

Just put the pot on a gas or any other stove, turn on your heat and the Percolator is ready for making the healthiest, most delicious cup of coffee you ever tasted.

* * *

You see, the heat turns the small bubble of water in the valve into steam almost immediately.

This steam forces the *cold* water in the tube into the cup containing the coffee grounds. Then this water in turn drips through the coffee in the cup into the pot beneath, carrying with it the Caffeine and other fragrant elements of the bean but never releasing the injurious acid—Tannin.

Because the beneficent and fragrant elements being in the soft part of the bean can be extracted with cold water, while the Tannin being in the hard or woody part of the bean requires boiling to extract.

Now, when all the water in the tube has been forced into the cup, the tube fills up again with cold water from the pot.

This process of forcing water into the cup containing the coffee keeps repeating itself, while the water in the pot gradually heats, *but need not boil* before being ready to serve, so that none of the Tannin *need be* released—and as the coffee is thoroughly made before steam is given off, *none* of its strength and freshness is lost.

Thus, in 12 minutes, the Universal Percolator makes coffee, as hot as you can drink it, containing all the deliciously fragrant elements of the Coffee, and absolutely free from the injurious acids.

So you can easily understand why, if you quit boiling coffee, as you must with all ordinary coffee makers, and use only the Universal Percolator, you will be able to drink all the rich, fragrant, beneficent coffee you want without ever being made nervous, bilious or dyspeptic.

Each Universal Percolator is made of pure Aluminum—has a glass top which enables you to tell accurately when your coffee is made—and a non-heat conducting, genuine ebony handle.

Your local dealer should have them in stock. They are sold at $3.00 to $5.00, according to size.

Be sure you get the Universal Percolator. All other Coffee Makers *boil* Coffee and extract Tannin—the bad part of the bean.

We will gladly send you our free book on the Universal Percolator. It will tell you *why* you get no Tannin in Coffee made by the Universal Percolator, and it also contains several practical and very fine recipes for making good coffee. Address Landers, Frary & Clark, 78 Commercial St., New Britain, Conn.

5% SECURITY and PROFIT 5%

OPERATING under conservative methods authorized by the New York Banking Department, and subject to its supervision, we pay 5 per cent. per annum on sums of $25.00 or more, and remit quarterly to our thousands of patrons throughout the United States. The money is not "tied up" but always subject to withdrawal, and earnings are calculated for every day it is in our possession.

Let us send you full particulars and letters of endorsement from patrons in your own State or immediate locality.

Assets $1,750,000
Surplus and Profits, $150,000

INDUSTRIAL SAVINGS AND LOAN CO.
No. 9 Times Bldg., New York City.

STARK FRUIT BOOK shows in NATURAL COLORS and accurately describes 216 varieties of fruit. Send for our liberal terms of distribution to planters.—Stark Bro's. Louisiana, Mo.

GINSENG $25,000.00 made from half acre. Easily grown in Garden or Farm. Roots and seeds for sale. Send 4c. for postage and get booklet C O, telling all about it. McDOWELL GINSENG GARDEN, - JOPLIN, MO.

Daniel Everton, by Israel Putnam.—This is a story of love and soldier adventure in the Philippines. $1.20. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

KLIPS Write for Price-List. H. H. Ballard, 327 Pittsfield, Mass.

Readers of The Literary Digest are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Is false and fickle. Let them go!
Small comfort comes of scandal;
And disappointment, as you know,
Makes every man a vandal.

Because you gave them of your smiles
Impartially, they reason,
You set a snare of subtle wiles
And tricked them, which was treason:
Each thought himself the mortgagee
Of all your love,—as tho it
Were compromising just to be
Fond of a man and show it.

Because to each you always seemed—
And were—a comrade truly,—
Forthwith the happy fellow dreamed
That he possessed you duly.
Such is the arrogance of man:
He loves a girl and—better—
Concludes there's nothing simpler than
To tell her so and get her!

Coquette! Ah, sweet, that word unkind
Implies that you can parry
Successfully until you find
The man you mean to marry.
Flirt if you like, with whom you may,
You never shall discover
My jealousy until you say
You take me for your lover!

—*From Harper's Magazine* (Nov.).

The Lodging-House Fire.

BY WILLIAM H. DAVIES.

My birthday—yesterday,
Its hours were twenty-four;
Four hours I lived lukewarm,
And killed a score.

I woke eight chimes and rose,
Came to our fire below,
Then sat four hours and watched
Its sullen glow.

Then out four hours I walked,
The lukewarm four I live,
And felt no other joy
Than air can give.

Ten hours I give to sleep,
More than my need, I know;
But I escape my mind
And that fire's glow.

For listen: it is death
To watch that fire's glow;
For, as it burns more red,
Men paler grow.

I count us, thirty men,
Huddled from winter's blow,
Helpless to move away
From that fire's glow.

So goes my life each day—
Its hours are twenty-four—
Four hours I live lukewarm,
And kill a score.

No man lives life so wise
But unto Time he throws
Morsels to hunger for
At his life's close.

Were all such morsels heaped—
Time greedily devours
When man sits still—he'd mourn
So few wise hours.

But all my day is waste,
I live a lukewarm four,
And make a red coke fire
Poison the score.

—*From "The Soul's Destroyer and Other Poems."*

Shakespeare To His Mirror.

BY RICHARD BURTON.

Within thy crystal depths I see
A figure semblable of me,
But no more me than I am one
With the brute rock I rest upon:
For how may brow or eye reveal
The infinities wherewith I deal?

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION FOR 1906

THE NATIONAL FAMILY PAPER.

Every member of the family has a share in the entertaining and informing reading which The Companion brings into the home every week. The fifty-two issues of the 1906 Volume will bring to the subscriber

7 **SERIAL STORIES,** which if bound in book form would be equal to a $1.25 volume.

50 **LEADING ARTICLES** by men and women famous in all the great vocations.

150 **SPECIAL CONTRIBUTIONS** on subjects of the utmost interest and importance.

250 **CAPITAL STORIES** by the most entertaining of living writers of fiction.

1,000 **NOTES** on Current Events and Discoveries in Science and Natural History.

2,000 **ANECDOTES** of the wise and great, Selections of Miscellany, Poems, etc.

Announcement of the New Volume and Sample Copies of the Paper Free.

EVERY NEW SUBSCRIBER

who cuts out and sends this slip (or the name of this paper) at once with $1.75 for The Companion for the 52 weeks of 1906 will receive

FREE

All the issues of The Youth's Companion for the remaining weeks of 1905.
The Thanksgiving, Christmas and New Year's Double Numbers.
The "Minutemen" Calendar for 1906, printed in twelve colors and gold. E 120

***$12,000** will be divided equally among Companion subscribers who secure five other new subscriptions. Send for information.*

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION, BOSTON, MASS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Nay, I will break thee, mirror mine!
The unseen inward is divine,
The outward body but a bowl
That covers in the mounting soul.
If any one would truly know
What manner of man I come and go,
Not flesh alone, but blood and breath,
Lo, Lear, Lord Hamlet and Macbeth!

Poor mummer, I must shatter thee,
Since thou dost bear false tales of me!
—*From The Atlantic Monthly* (Nov.).

The Seasons.

By John Vance Cheney.

When comes Spring?
When blithest the robins sing,
And the violet has her hour?
Not till the heart's in flower
Is it Spring.

When comes June?
At the time of the thrush's tune,
Of all beauties below and above?
When reddens the rose of love,
Then comes June.

Autumn's when?
When grasses rasp in the fen,
And the face of the field is wan?
When joys are faded, gone,
Autumn's then.

Winter hoar,
Comes he with the storm-wind's roar
And all lorn Nature's ruth?
'Tis Winter when love and youth
Are no more.
—*From The Century* (November).

Young Bloods.

By Laurence Housman.

The edge of night was dark and damp;
Before the break of day
We three stole from the empty camp
And followed to the fray.
Michael rode the sorrel,
And John was on the bay,
And little loath to follow,
I mounted on the gray.

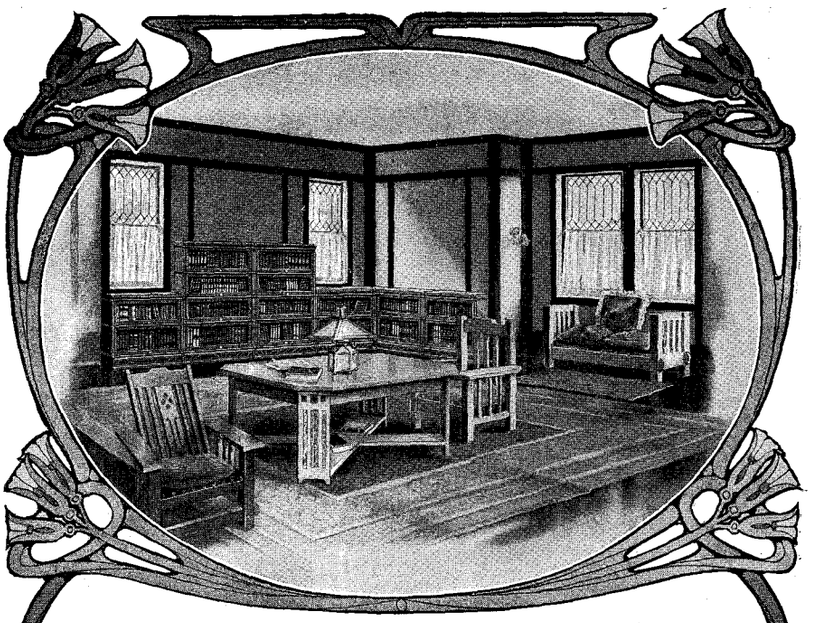
Through the thick fern we stumbled on;
Slow crept the morning light.
"We shall be whipped for this!" said John,
"Or each be made a Knight!"
Michael rode the sorrel,
And John was on the bay,
And eager for the quarrel
I pricked upon the gray.

Low in the whins a first bird sung;
Their tops are fresh with green,
When through the fog that round them hung
The hidden foe was seen.
Their steeds were all at tether;
We laughed, shook rein and ran.
The three of us together
Made but a single man!

And one of us cried—Michael!
And one of us—St. John!
But I cried—St. Mary,
So fair to look upon!
Michael and John leaned out of Heaven,
And Mary gave the day,
When, all three lances even,
We opened for the fray.

The mist was closed to blind them;
They were but mortal men,
As we thundered hard behind them,
And shouted fit for ten.
And one of us cried—Michael!
And one of us—St. John!
But I cried—St. Mary,
So fair to look upon!

Then saw I pacing at our side
Three Strangers passing fair;
And easy, easy, went the stride
Of feet that moved on air.



No article of furniture lends itself more readily to environments reflecting refined taste than the Globe-Wernicke "Elastic" Bookcase.

Therefore, it naturally appeals to those who exercise careful judgment in the selection of holiday gifts.

Our new catalogue is replete with helpful suggestions on attractive arrangements for home libraries.

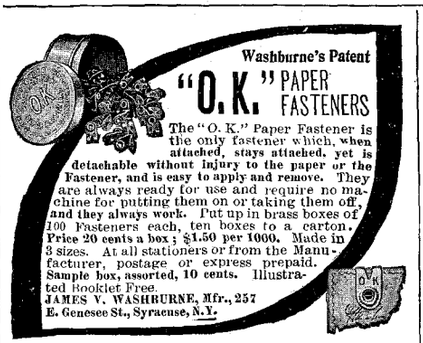
It also describes some new units which we have recently added to our line, including desk, cupboard, music, drawer, magazine and table sections, and clearly defines certain mechanical features of construction and finish that influence careful buyers to purchase Globe-Wernicke Cases—the only kind equipped with non-binding door equalizers.

Bookcase units furnished with leaded or plain glass doors, and in whole or three-quarter length sections. Finished in antique, weathered and golden oak, imitation and real mahogany.

Name of our authorized agent in your city mailed on request for catalogue. Where not represented, we ship on approval, freight paid. Uniform prices everywhere. Write for catalogue M 105

The Globe-Wernicke Co. Cincinnati.

BRANCH STORES: New York, Chicago and Boston.
AGENCIES: In about one thousand cities.



Washburne's Patent
"O. K." PAPER FASTENERS
The "O. K." Paper Fastener is the only fastener which, when attached, stays attached, yet is detachable without injury to the paper or the Fastener, and is easy to apply and remove. They are always ready for use and require no machine for putting them on or taking them off, and they always work. Put up in brass boxes of 100 Fasteners each, ten boxes to a carton. Price 20 cents a box; $1.50 per 1000. Made in 3 sizes. At all stationers or from the Manufacturer, postage or express prepaid. Sample box, assorted, 10 cents. Illustrated Booklet Free.
JAMES Y. WASHBURNE, Mfr., 257 E. Genesee St., Syracuse, N.Y.

THE UNIVERSITY PRINTS
Carefully selected and systematically arranged for the historical study of Greek and Italian Art. In sets of 500, $4. One cent each or 50 cents per hundred. Address postal for catalogues. ART DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF UNIVERSITY TRAVEL, 201 Clarendon St., Boston.

SPENCERIAN STEEL PENS.
The STANDARD AMERICAN BRAND
FOR OVER FIFTY YEARS
Have been subjected to the test of years and are recognized for all purposes *The Best.*
SPENCERIAN PEN CO.
349 Broadway, New York.

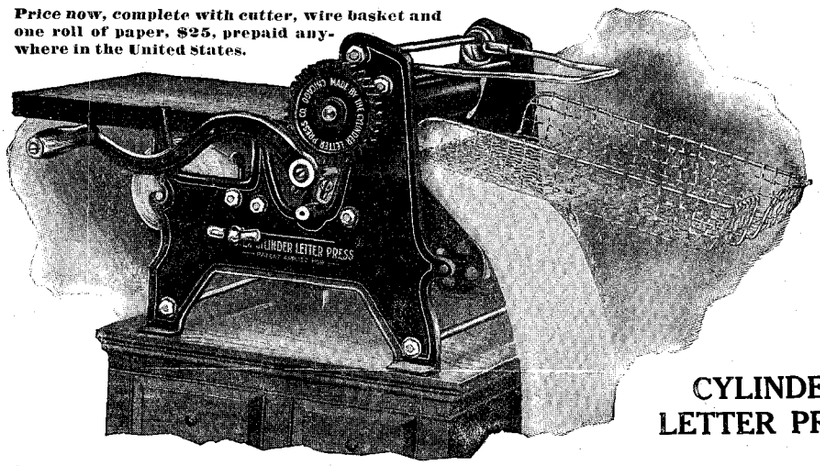
Game GOOD yet EASY. If dealer hasn't "Hike" send his name, we'll send it prepaid. Play-know it-then send 50c or return cards. Ideal gift-suitable-always pleases. Home Amusement Co. 240 Warren Av. Chicago.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Weis Just Turn the Crank The Machine Does the Rest

That is all that is necessary to copy your letters with our

Price now, complete with cutter, wire basket and one roll of paper, $25, prepaid anywhere in the United States.



A Machine That Pays for Itself in a Short While.

CYLINDER LETTER PRESS

No rags or brush needed. Always clean, clear copies of your correspondence. Even a new office boy cannot spoil the copy; neat, clean, always ready. **Answer filed with the letter.** A great time and money saver. Let us send you our printed matter regarding this **handsome time and labor saving machine.** Will also send the opinions of 50 large business houses who are using them. **You cannot afford** to copy letters the **old way** when you can **NOW** buy this machine **so cheap.**

We manufacture all kinds of Office Supplies, Card Index Trays, Letter Files, Clips, Paste, Scrap Books, etc. Send for complete Catalog. It is FREE.

SWIFT & COMPANY,
Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Ills.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your inquiry of the 23d inst., beg to say that your Cylinder Letter Press, which we have had in use for some time past, is giving excellent satisfaction. Yours truly,
SWIFT & COMPANY,
Sept. 25, '05. Per F. S. Hayward, Office Mgr.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
First National Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ills.

Gentlemen:—We have been using one of your Cylinder Letter Presses for about three years for the copying of our extensive correspondence, and find it very satisfactory, doing good work and saving much time. Yours truly,
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE CO.,
Sept. 26, 1905. Harry Gordon, Cashier.

PERCIVAL B. PALMER & CO.
Cloaks, Suits and Skirts, 266-272 Adams St., Chicago, Ill.

Gentlemen:—We have used one of your Cylinder Letter Presses for copying letters for nearly three years and have found same in every way satisfactory. Not only does it do good copying, but it is a great saver of time and labor. Yours truly,
Sept. 29, '05. PERCIVAL B. PALMER & CO.

E. S. BOWMAN & CO.,
Manufacturers of "Faultless Brand" Waists and Wrappers, Jackson, Mich.

Gentlemen:—We have used your Cylinder Letter Press for about a year and find it very satisfactory, in fact could not get along without it. Yours truly,
Oct 18, 1905. E. S. BOWMAN & CO.

B. C. McCROSSAN FRUIT CO.,
Wholesale Fruits, Sioux Falls, S. D.

Gentlemen:—We have your favor of the 18th in reference to your Cylinder Press. In reply beg to say that we have used this press for two years. We have never had a particle of trouble of any kind with it. The Press is apparently in just as good shape to-day as it was the day we purchased it. It does excellent work and we are pleased with it in every respect.
Respectfully yours,
B. C. McCROSSAN FRUIT CO.
Oct. 20, 1905. H. M. Jones, Secy.

FOREST SEED CO.,
Garden, Field and Flour Seeds, Portland, New York.

Gentlemen:—Replying to your favor of the 19th inst., your Letter Press gives us entire satisfaction. Yours truly,
Oct. 20, 1905. FOREST SEED CO.

The Weis Manufacturing Co., 41 La Grange St., Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

Bright Bodies, how their raiment shone!
Their heads were lost in light.
"We shall be whipped for this!" said John,
"Or each be made a Knight!"

—*From Harper's Magazine* (Nov.).

Ex Libris.

BY ARTHUR UPSON.

In an old book at even as I read
Fast fading words adown my shadowy page,
I crossed a tale of how, in other age,
At Arqua, with his books around him, sped
The word to Petrarch; and with noble head
Bowed gently o'er his volume that sweet sage
To Silence paid his willing seigniorage.
And they who found him whispered, "He is dead!"
Thus timely from old comradeships would I
To Silence also rise. Let there be night,
Stillness, and only these staid watchers by,
And no light shine save my low study light—
Lest of his kind intent some human cry
Interpret not the Messenger aright.

—*From "The City"* (Macmillan).

The Feast of Fools.

BY CHARLES J. BAYNE.

This is the Feast of Fools,
Heart of my heart's desire;
Wisdom abates her rules—
Motley the sole attire;
Hence in my hardihood come I to pray,
Be mine to-day.

Year round, my cap and bells
Nod in your courtly train,
While that my soul rebels
Under your light disdain;
Yet on this Feast of Fools one dares to say,
Be mine to-day.

Well may you laugh it down;
Never such folly since
Titania clasped a clown
As her white bosom's prince;—
Wherefore this Feast of Fools bids you say, "Yea,
Take me to-day."

Hautboy and dulcimer
Strike up a frolic air;
Ermine and miniver
Join in the merry fair;
This is the Feast of Fools;—therefore you may
Be mine to-day.

—*From "Perdita and Other Poems"* (Cole Company, Atlanta).

Song of the Mountain.

BY BLISS CARMAN.

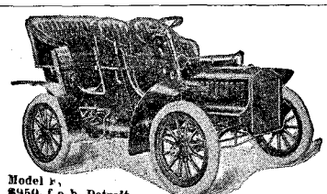
Son of all the cities,
With their culture and their code,
What brings you to my doorway
By the lone and starry road?
You may come with seven pack-mules,
You may walk or steam or ride,
But you'll never, never know me
Till you come without a guide.

You may come with rod and level,
With compass and with chain,
To parcel me for profit
And barter me for gain;
You may tell my age in eons
By the scars on drift and slide;
But you'll never, never know me
Till you learn how I abide.

You may range my slopes for silver;
You may wash my sands for gold;
You may tally every jewel,
Till my gems have all been told;

THE COUNTRY LAWYER.

IN A DEEPLY INTERESTING ESSAY which ex-President Grover Cleveland has written for *The Youth's Companion*, and to be published during 1906, on "The Country Lawyer in National Affairs," he shows and accounts for the predominance country-born and country-bred men, especially lawyers, have had in national affairs. Of the eighteen Presidents since Jackson, more than half had been country lawyers.



Model F,
$950, f. o. b. Detroit.

A commercial traveler visited 125 towns in 32 days over the rough roads of Minnesota and North Dakota, using no other means of transportation than a

CADILLAC

Isn't this rather interesting proof of Cadillac reliability?

Runabout, $750; Model C, with detachable tonneau, $850; Light Touring car, $950; Four-cylinder car, $2,800; f. o. b. Detroit.

Write for Catalogue AD and address of nearest dealer, where you may see and try a Cadillac.

CADILLAC AUTOMOBILE CO., Detroit, Mich.
Member A. L. A. M.

The Concise Standard Dictionary

Abridged from the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary. It contains the orthography, pronunciation, and meaning of about 28,000 words. 16mo, cloth, 60 cents.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, New York

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

You may cross my wildest cañon,
You may top my last divide,
But you'll never, never know me
Till you watch me wonder-eyed.
You must sleep for nights together,
With your head upon my breast,
The companion of my silence,
The receiver of my rest.
You may come with all your wisdom,
To subdue me in your pride,
But you'll never, never know me
Till you love me as a bride.

—*From The Reader* (November).

PERSONALS.

Boston's Graft Fighter.—While the contest in Boston for the office of district-attorney did not begin to attract as much attention as Mr. Jerome's fight in New York, there was a marked similarity between the two. Mr. John B. Moran, the District-Attorney elect of Suffolk County, seems to have played the rôle of a Jerome in Boston. With no party behind him and opposed to a man that had the endorsement of both the Republicans and Democrats, and with little to recommend him except a clean reputation, a unique personality and unquestioned honesty, Mr. Moran won a victory that stunned the machine leaders.

JOHN B. MORAN,
"The Jerome of Boston."

Mr. Moran conducted his own campaign and was elected by a plurality of 4,350 votes. He started out by securing the necessary 6,000 signatures to put his name on the regular ballot as an independent. Not a single speech was made in his behalf except by himself. The local press gave little space to his campaign, but he kept banging away, and during the last two weeks of his work he used a great deal of display advertising in the dailies. Among other things, Mr. Moran said on the stump:

"Under no circumstances will I become a candidate for reelection. My election will mean a Grand Jury room door at all times wide open to all evidence of crime; it will mean an investigation of railroad bribery of legislators and jurors, of gas corporation bribery of legislators, of aldermanic bribery scandals, of payroll frauds at City Hall, of perjury by millionaires in our courts.

"When I am elected, the District-Attorney's office will be independent of machine or corporate control. It will be hostile to political grafters of both parties, to corporation magnates who make boodlers out of the people's representatives.

"It will always be accessible to good citizens who seek a prosecution of professional criminals, of grave offenders against fundamental laws for the integrity of free institutions. It will be merciful and considerate to unfortunate victims of environment.

"In a nutshell, my office will fight graft from one end of the county to the other."

Mr. Moran was born in Wakefield, Mass., April 27, 1859, the son of John and Ellen Moran, who came from Ireland in 1852. In the district school Mr. Moran received his early lessons, and he studied later at the Wakefield High School, and at Boston University Law School.

Nebogatoff's Dilemma.—Admiral Nebogatoff, who, during the battle of the Sea of Japan, surrendered the ships under his command to the Japanese, instead of fighting on until they sank, and who was

To woman particularly—the maker of the "home ideal"—the perfection, beauty and comfort of "Standard" Enameled Baths and One-Piece Lavatories appeal with intense interest. The installation of "Standard" ware is the most economical aid to your own comfort, the safest guarantee of health to your family, and the cause of greatest pride in possession. Its white, smooth, one-piece surface makes it alone sanitarily perfect, and a constant pleasure to the sight and touch of the owner. No home can be modern, healthful or comfortable without it. The cost of installing "Standard" fixtures is low enough to satisfy the most economical.

Our Book "MODERN BATHROOMS" tells you how to plan, buy and arrange your bathroom, and illustrates many beautiful and inexpensive as well as luxurious rooms, showing the cost of each fixture in detail, together with many hints on decoration, tiling, etc. It is the most complete and beautiful booklet ever issued on the subject and contains 100 pages. FREE for six cents postage, and the name of your plumber and architect (if selected).

The ABOVE FIXTURES, No. P-33, can be purchased from any plumber at a cost approximating $94.75—not counting freight, labor or piping—is described in detail among the others.

CAUTION: Every piece of "Standard" Ware bears our "Standard" "Green and Gold" guarantee label, and has our trade-mark "Standard" cast on the outside. Unless the label and trade-mark are on the fixture it is not "Standard" Ware. Refuse substitutes—they are all inferior and will cost you more in the end.

Address **Standard Sanitary Mfg. Co.**, Dept. 35, Pittsburgh, U. S. A.
Offices and Showrooms in New York, "Standard" Building, 35-37 W. 31st Street.
London, England, 22 Holborn Viaduct, E. C.

Bed Clothing should be warm and light. Blankets and thick counterpanes should never be put upon the bed. The weight is depressing, retains perspiration, causes nightmare and is unhealthy. Paper Blankets are warmer than woolen, and weigh only eight ounces each. Made of strong sterilized paper, kid finish, will not slip or rustle. Cost less than washing Blankets. They are an application of **A Well-known Scientific Principle.** Every bed should have one between sheet and top cover. Price $3.00 a dozen, full size; or we will send three full size for sample, postpaid, for $1.00.

WHITELAW PAPER GOODS CO.
Dept. 2 **Cincinnati, Ohio**

Refreshing Healthful Sleep

The dragging weight of heavy bedclothes destroys rest, increases insomnia, and prevents the benefits for which sleep is intended.

Camel's Hair Blankets

are lighter than the best wool, stronger, softer and warmer. HON. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS says: *"More colds and rheumatic disorders have been contracted trying to sleep in cold and damp sheets than the ordinary traveler has any conception of. In my judgment a camel's hair blanket should find a place in the folder of every winter tourist."*

One 10-4 Blanket $5.50 **10-4 Blankets $10.00** For Single Beds, per pair.
One 12-4 Blanket $7.50 **12-4 Blankets $14.00** For Double Beds, per pair.

If desiring blankets we should be pleased to send them C. O. D. with the privilege of inspection.

CAMEL'S HAIR BLANKET COMPANY
NATICK, MASSACHUSETTS

Asthma

Climates wear out. Smokes, Sprays, or any single medicine relieve only temporarily. Our **CONSTITUTIONAL** treatment, founded 1883, is for permanently eliminating the **CAUSE** of Asthma and Hay Fever, so that the old symptoms or attacks will not return. Write for **BOOK 25 A**, containing reports of many illustrative cases to prove this. Mailed FREE. **P. HAROLD HAYES, Buffalo, N. Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

COLUMBUS PIANOS

are fully illustrated in our handsome booklet just issued, entitled

"PIANO WISDOM"

This is yours for the asking, and it tells you how we make and sell really good, high grade instruments at reasonable prices. We offer

A MORE COMPLETE LINE

of Upright Pianos than any other manufacturer in the world. We have styles suited to every age and taste, while our low prices and easy terms place our instruments within reach of everyone.

OUR NEW PLAN OF SALE

is so reasonable and fair that it is adapted to any income. We sell every piano under a positive and binding guarantee, all freight prepaid east of the Mississippi; we allow a free

30 DAYS' TRIAL

and arrange for easy payments if desired. We not only give you better value for your money than anyone else, but also furnish

Baby Upright—$100
Has 5 full octaves—61 keys—and is especially suited for small rooms, churches, beginners, etc.

Boudoir Sextine—$150
An ideal piano in every way. Its high musical quality and remarkably low price make it our most popular style.

Lindenberg—$250
A full-sized piano of remarkable musical quality and mechanical perfection. Beautiful and attractive in every way.

PIANO LESSONS FREE

for one whole year to each of our customers. We will send a copy of "Piano Wisdom" for the asking. Write to-day.

COLUMBUS PIANO CO.
Makers of Pianos
207 Spruce St. COLUMBUS, OHIO

Shur-On Eye-glasses

Shaky glasses and drooping lenses make eye-troubles worse instead of better. **Shur-On Eye-glasses** hold securely and stay in the one position.

All shapes at all opticians'. "*Shur-On*" on every pair. Any broken part of

Mountings replaced free

of charge by any optician in the United States.

Valuable book free. "*Eyeology*" is full of information on the care of the eyes. Send us your optician's name and get a copy free.

E. Kirstein Sons Co., Dept. E,
Established 1864. Rochester, N. Y.

Your Youngster would like it for Xmas.
For exercise and fun there's nothing like the

Irish Mail

Patent applied for

12-inch wheels
"*Can't upset.*"

"It's geared"
A smart, sporty, speedy hand car; brings all muscles into play. A child's automobile, rubber-tired, very strong. *Absolutely safe.* Built on hygienic lines. For girls or boys. If your dealer hasn't the Irish Mail, order direct from us. Write for booklet FREE. **HILL-STANDARD MFG. CO.,** 252 Irish Mail St. Anderson, Ind. Successors to The Standard Mfg. Co.

bitterly censured as a coward and a traitor for his act, recently replied to his critics. He declared that when he surrendered he realized that he was condemning himself to obloquy, but that he deliberately did so rather than sacrifice uselessly the ships and the men under his command. The New York *Tribune*, in commenting on Nebogatoff's statement, says:

"From the military point of view it might be dangerous to establish the principle that a commander may at discretion cease fighting and surrender in order to avoid bloodshed. He is sent forth not to surrender, but to fight, and fighting essentially involves sacrifice of lives. Moreover, it is sometimes necessary, or at least profitable, to make what may seem to some a wanton sacrifice of life. 'It is magnificent, but it is not war,' was the seemingly apt comment upon the charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, yet in fact that monstrous blunder and its attendant sacrifice were by no means fruitless. Admiral Cervera's splendid sally from Santiago was both costly and fruitless, and yet we can scarcely see how he could have escaped severe censure had he declined to make it.

"Admiral Nebogatoff, however, was, perhaps more than any other commander whom we can recall, justifiable in exercising a somewhat insubordinate discretion and surrendering instead of fighting. That is because he knew that there was absolutely nothing to be gained by further resistance. The battle was already hopelessly lost; in fact, he knew, as his comrades must all have known, that it was lost before it was begun. He knew that he could not hope to fight his way out and escape to a friendly port, where his ships would be saved for Russia. He knew there was no hope, not one chance in a thousand, of his being able to destroy any Japanese ships while suffering the destruction of his own; and he knew, too, that if he did destroy some Japanese ships that achievement would be an entirely barren one and would not in the least affect the further progress of the war.

Apart from the savage instinct of doing as much harm as possible before the end, every motive was in favor of the course which he pursued. True, he had let several ships fall into Japan's hands. But then he saved for Russia several thousand lives. It would be unsafe and demoralizing to adopt his action as a precedent for all men to follow at pleasure. Perhaps as matter of military form some censure of him is necessary. But it is, as we have said, impossible to withhold sympathy from him, and we are inclined to think the sober judgment of the world will be that he is by no means the most censurable of those responsible for that battle and its results."

Newberry's Opportunity.—The appointment of Mr. Newberry, of Detroit, as Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, recalls to *The Saturday Evening Post* (Philadelphia) the interesting story of his services as a seaman on board the scoutship *Yosemite*, during the Spanish-American war. *The Post* relates:

"He was one of a very large company of wealthy and adventurous Detroit men of high social position who amused themselves by organizing a naval reserve and afterward offering themselves in a body to the Navy Department as plain, ordinary 'Jackies.' We had bought several fast steamships about that time, the *Yosemite* among others, intending to use them as scouts and despatch boats, and the problem of getting crews was serious. The Detroit men, most of whom owned private yachts, and could have bought the *Yosemite* every morning in the week for the mere caprice of giving it away afterward, insisted upon going to war and doing the rough duty of the enlisted man. They formally abdicated all claims to social recognition. What they wanted was the hardest kind of service under the strictest and most exacting discipline.

"As things turned out, they got it. The *Yosemite* was commanded by Captain William H. Emory, of the regular line, an accomplished officer, expert in the handling of the usual 'Jacky,' and a good deal of a martinet. He made no secret of his disapproval of the arrangement. A gentleman himself, he was past-

WONDERFUL EDISON OFFER

If you love music and entertainment, if you want to cheer your home, BE SURE to read every word of this great offer.

Mr. Edison says:

"I want to see a phonograph in every American home."

Here is your opportunity—while this offer lasts—every reliable responsible person can get on

FREE TRIAL

a Genuine Edison phonograph direct from us to your home—no deposit; no guarantee, no formality of any kind.

Try it in your home, play the beautiful Edison records, and if then you don't care to keep the instrument, send it back at our expense. That's all.

BUT MR. EDISON KNOWS you will be glad to keep the outfit, especially as ANY RESPONSIBLE person can now get it on easy payments:

$2.00 A MONTH for five months
NOW PAYS FOR A GENUINE EDISON.

(Larger installments according to price of outfit)

A nickel to a dime saved a day buys a genuine Edison—**and at lowest cash price.**

DON'T DELAY. If you are a responsible party and want this great Edison offer, write at once for free illustrated catalog of Edison Gem, Edison Standard, Edison Home and Edison Triumph phonographs, also free catalog of Edison gold moulded records. Address

GUSTAVUS BABSON, Mgr.
149 Michigan Avenue,
Dept. 405 B B, CHICAGO, ILL.

FREE Your address on a postal will bring you each month **free** supplement of latest Edison gold moulded records.

We accept old machines in exchange for new phonographs.

FRENCH—GERMAN SPANISH—ITALIAN

Spoken, Taught and Mastered by the

LANGUAGE-PHONE METHOD

Combined with

The Rosenthal Common Sense Method of Practical Linguistry

The Latest and Best Work of Dr. Richard S. Rosenthal

YOU HEAR THE EXACT PRONUNCIATION OF EACH WORD AND PHRASE. A few minutes' practice several times a day at spare moments gives a thorough mastery of conversational **French, German, Spanish, or Italian.** *Send for testimonials, booklet, and letter.*

International Language-Phone Method
1103 Metropolis Bldg., Broadway and 16th St., N. Y.

LEARN TO DRAW

If you have talent for drawing, cut this out and send with stamp for new prospectus and free lesson. We teach cartooning, caricaturing, and magazine illustrating by mail. Now is the time to enroll. **NATIONAL SCHOOL OF CARICATURE, 9 World Bldg., New York City.** DAN MCCARTHY, Founder.

MUSIC LESSONS FREE

at your home. For a limited time we will give free, for advertising purposes, 96 music lessons on either **Piano, Organ, Banjo, Guitar, Cornet, Violin or Mandolin** (your expense will only be the cost of postage and the music you use, to be paid for as needed). We teach by mail only and guarantee success or money refunded. Hundreds write: "Wish I had heard of you before." Write to-day. Address: **U. S. SCHOOL OF MUSIC, Box 20 I, 19 Union Square, New York, N. Y.**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

master of the art of meeting other gentlemen on equal terms; but to have his social equals scrubbing decks, working the holystone, and generally doing the long list of forecastle chores—this was a novel and most distasteful experience for him. Nobody knows, to this day, exactly how the quarrel began, or what particular form it took; but everybody in the service knows that there was a bitter feud with Captain 'Bill' Emory at one end and the Detroit 'naval reserves' at the other. Moreover, the latter pushed it strenuously; made injurious charges against Emory—which the Navy Department, after careful and exhaustive investigation, dismissed with emphasis—and have ever since ventilated and exploited their grievance whenever occasion and opportunity offered.

"Now Mr. Newberry, the head and front of the Detroit quarrel, goes to Washington as Assistant-Secretary of the Navy, and becomes the official superior of the very man who, seven years ago, possessed and exerted the authority to make him do the humblest service. There is a natural curiosity as to the result of this grotesque evolution. Of course, the purely military power resides in the Bureau of Navigation, and the special duties and powers of the Assistant-Secretary are not what one might call immediate and direct. Newberry, to be sure, could perhaps make things unpleasant for Emory and, no doubt, if he were not also a gentleman, he would try to do it. There is little likelihood of this, however. The interest all centers in the fantastic transposition. Nothing like it could occur in any other country or under any other political aud social system."

Why the Check Did Not Come Forth.—Richard Le Gallienne, one of the best-known of writers, went to a publication office to get a check which was due him for an article.

"I am sorry," said the cashier, "but I shall have to disappoint you to-day. The checks are made out, but they are without the signature of our manager. He is ill with the gout."

"Extend him my sympathies," murmured Mr. Le Gallienne. "It must be very trying for him to be so disabled. I infer that he signs his checks with his feet."—*Success* (November).

King Oscar a Genial Host.—King Oscar of Sweden is, perhaps, the most approachable monarch in Europe. Several years ago, relates *Success* (November), while aboard his yacht *Drott*, in northern waters, a party on a passing steamer asked permission to go aboard. It was courteously granted.

"King Oscar, in greeting his visitors, said, 'I fear I can not show you such a yacht as you have shown me this morning, but she is comfortable enough for an old gentleman, and I have spent twenty-two happy summers on her.'

"To a journalist in the party the King granted a few minutes' conversation, and his first question, in perfect English, was, 'You have a great many of my countrymen in your Northwestern Territories! What sort of citizens do they make?'

"'The best we have, your majesty!'

"Smiling and thinking for a few moments, he

AN INTERESTING EXHIBIT.

A free exhibit of the Horses of Diomedes, a magnificent bronze group by Gutzon-Borglum, is attracting much attention at The Gorham Mfg. Company's new store at 36th Street and Fifth Avenue. Mr. Borglum is the high-spirited sculptor who summarily settled the angels' sex dispute not long ago by utterly demolishing the superb statuary that he had conceived.

Mr. Borglum's portrayal of the Eighth Labor of Hercules is extraordinarily striking and impressive, the mythological story is that the Thracian king Diomedes, although not a cannibal himself, had taught his horses to eat human flesh until they became insatiable for it, and exceedingly dangerous if they did not receive their full portion.

The Gorham group shows Hercules clinging nude to the back of the leading mare, with the herd in wild stampede close behind. The frenzy of the goaded steeds, one of which is slipping over the edge of an abyss, is depicted with a realism of which this sculptor is master.

Mr. Borglum devoted several weeks to the admirable and imperishable coloring after the bronze had been cast by the Gorham Company. The marvelous group would be a striking addition to a private art gallery, handsome garden, lawn porch or entrance hall. The public-spirited citizen who would donate it to a museum would be doing the community at large a very handsome turn.

DISTRIBUTORS

Albany	N. Y.	Frank W. Thomas
Allentown	Pa.	F. F. Kramer
Atlanta	Ga.	The Cable Co.
Baltimore	Md.	Kranz-Smith Piano Company
Boston	Mass.	Oliver Ditson Co.
Buffalo	N. Y.	Denton, Cottier & Daniels
Chicago	Ill.	Lyon & Healy
Cincinnati	Ohio.	Krell Piano Co.
Dallas	Texas.	Will A. Watkin Music Co.
Detroit	Mich.	Arnold, Robinson & Co.
Easton	Pa.	Werner Music House
Grand Rapids	Mich.	M. M. Marrin & Co.
Indianapolis	Ind.	Carlin & Lennox
Kansas City	Mo.	L. Rosenfield
Louisville	Ky.	Finzer & Hamill
Los Angeles	Cal.	Bartlett Music Co.
Memphis	Tenn.	O. K. Houck Piano Company
Milwaukee	Wis.	Rohlfing Sons Music Co.
New York	N. Y.	John Wanamaker
Omaha	Neb.	A. Hospe
Philadelphia	Pa.	Blasius & Sons
"	"	J. E. Ditson & Co.
"	"	John Wanamaker
Pittsburgh	"	S. Hamilton Co.
Rochester	N. Y.	Mackie Piano & Organ Co.
St. Louis	Mo.	O. K. Houck Piano Company
"	"	Mermod, Jaccard & King Jewelry Co.
San Francisco	Cal.	Kohler & Chase
Seattle	Wash.	D. S. Johnston Co.
Toledo	Ohio.	Hayes Music Co.
Washington	D. C.	S. Kann Sons & Co.
Worcester	Mass.	S. R. Leland & Son

The above list contains the names of a few of our distributors.

Write for catalogue and name of the nearest agent.

JACOT MUSIC BOX CO.
43 Union Square, New York
The Oldest Music Box House in the United States

The Story of the
Russo-Jap War

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE WAR
A Russian Book on the Russo-Japanese War
By J. TABUERNO, St. Petersburg. This book is a conscientious, impartial, unprejudiced work in which he faithfully describes what he has seen with his own eyes, commends all that is commendable, rectifies erroneous judgments, sees deeply into causes and effects, lays blame on the right shoulders, and in a patriotic spirit deplores and lays bare the blunders and mistakes made by those who ought to have known better and forgotten *self* in the service of their country. Bound in Cloth, $1.50, postpaid.

FROM THE YALU TO PORT ARTHUR
(WITH NINE MAPS)
By OLIVER ELLSWORTH WOOD, Lieut.-Col. U. S. A. For a period of nearly four years the author was the American Military Attaché at Tokyo, and prior to the outbreak of the Russo-Japanese War had unusual opportunities for observing conditions in Japan and her preparedness for war. Through the courtesy of the Japanese military authorities, the writer was enabled to reach Dalny before the surrender of Port Arthur, and was the first foreign officer to enter that historic city after the capitulation took place. Bound in Cloth, $1.50, postpaid.

FRANKLIN HUDSON PUBLISHING CO.
KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI.
"Largest Publishers of Military Books in America."
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

Never Soils or Spoils
DAY'S White Paste
It's the paste that **sticks**, but doesn't leave a sticky look. It's always ready in our Handy Paste Jar, for
Office or Home
or Photos. Pasting is a pleasure when done so easily, cleanly and well.
Sample Sent Free
Have your dealer get Day's. 25c. jar, 15c. jar, or in bulk.
DIAMOND PASTE CO., 80 Hamilton St., Albany, N. Y.

ESSAYS
SPEECHES
LECTURES
etc., etc.
written on any subject at short notice. Satisfaction guaranteed. All transactions confidential. Davis Page, 1773 Broadway, N. Y.

Jaeger
UNDER WEAR
Prevention is better than cure and the best preventive of coughs and colds and their allied evils is
Jaeger Underwear
Physicians Everywhere Recommend It.
Catalogue explains everything.
Free, with samples.

Dr. Jaeger's S. W. S. Co.'s Own Stores.
New York: 306 Fifth Av., 157 B'way; Brooklyn: 504 Fulton St.; Boston: 228 Boylston St.; Phila.: 1510 Chestnut St.; Chicago: 82 State St.
Agents in all principal cities.

Peter Moller's
Cod Liver Oil
is just pure cod liver oil—free from disguise, because none is needed. It is the ***impurity*** or ***adulteration*** in cod liver oil that makes it offensive to taste and smell. The purity of Moller's Oil makes it
Free from Taste or Odor
It is this purity that makes Moller's Oil so digestible and without that nauseous "repeat."
The genuine is sold *only* in flat, oval bottles, imported from Norway, bearing the name of
Schieffelin & Company, New York
SOLE AGENTS

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

MR. SMOKER—TEST THESE

Havana Cigars

AT MY RISK

If I could go into your office or home and personally hand you a dozen 15-cent cigars, just asking you to try them—smoke the dozen—and leave the balance of the box with you with the privilege of purchase at 5 cents apiece if you found them perfectly satisfactory, wouldn't you accept my offer and wouldn't you be glad to purchase your cigars of me on the same terms—15-cent goods for 5 cents?

EL RIVERO
LONDRES
ACTUAL SIZE

This is exactly what I am doing, except the expressman acts as my agent and delivers the goods to you for trial.

For over 15 years I have been supplying judges, lawyers, bankers, leading business houses and prominent men in every business and profession with **strictly pure Havana** cigars direct from the factory at just about the usual cost of cheap domestic goods.

To-day the capacity of my factories is over 1,000,000 cigars per week, yet every detail of growing, curing and manufacture is under my personal supervision.

My cigars appeal to fastidious people such as yourself. They appeal to judges of good tobacco. I make many different grades, all shapes and of every degree of strength.

A particularly satisfactory cigar is my

Londres - EL RIVERO - Perfectos

Size, full 4⅝ inches long.

This cigar is of the quality usually sold for **15 cents straight.** The filler is pure Havana, Vuelta wrapper. I use no flavored, drugged or doctored tobacco—just a perfect blend of pure long leaf. You don't have to take my word for it.

Try Them at My Risk. To any responsible party I will upon request send you a box of a hundred El Rivero, Londres or Perfectos, upon approval, light, medium or dark. You may smoke 12 of them and return the remaining 88 at my expense if you are not pleased with them. If they suit you and you wish to keep them, you agree to remit the price, $5.35, within ten days.

I know that if you try these cigars you will smoke no other brand. Anyway, **you** run no risk. Better write now while you think of it, and send me personal references, and I will also enclose my free book, **"ABOUT CIGARS."**

R. P. CUMMINS, Dept. 10, Washington, N. J.

CASH FOR YOUR REAL ESTATE OR BUSINESS

I can sell your farm, home or business for cash, no matter where located. Send description and price and learn how. Write to-day.

FRANK P. CLEVELAND, Real Estate Expert,
7828 Adams Express Building, Chicago, Ill.

WEDDING INVITATIONS 100 for $3.50

Announcements, etc. Latest styles, best quality 100 High Grade Visiting Cards, 50c. Samples free. The Estabrook Press, 133 W. Tremont St., Boston.

remarked, 'Is that the truth, or is it a newspaper man's diplomatic answer?'

"Not long ago King Oscar was sitting in the smoking-room of a Wiesbaden hotel, where a group of gentlemen were discussing the questions of the hour, strikes, socialism, communism, the revolutionary tendencies of the time, etc. One of the party, expatiating upon his pet theories with considerable vehemence, wound up with the remark, 'The days of the monarchies are numbered.'

"King Oscar looked up and smiled.

"'Evidently you don't agree with me,' resumed the speaker, 'but can you give me any good reasons for thinking otherwise?'

"'Only one, I am the King of Sweden,' he replied."

The Resourceful Irishman. — Adjt.-Gen. Thomas J. Stewart of Pennsylvania, who has a reputation as an orator and story-teller, lately told of an incident which illustrates the resourcefulness of the average Celt when confronted with an embarrassing situation. The New York *Times* relates:

"A young Irishman who had served an apprenticeship on the rapid transit lines in New York went to Philadelphia and secured a situation as conductor on the Lancaster Avenue line in that city. He had not been working long before the management came to the conclusion that a portion of his daily collections was finding its way surreptitiously into the pockets of the conductor. In the vernacular of the business he was 'knocking down fares.' Accordingly a 'spotter' was put on his car. The detective took the car at Second Street and two blocks farther up a couple more passengers boarded the car. The suspect collected their fares and rang the indicator bell twice. A block farther on three more passengers got on and three more fares were rung up. At Tenth Street nine men on their way to work clambered aboard. The conductor collected nine fares and rang the registry bell eight times. This was the detective's opportunity. Walking to the front end of the car he scanned the register dial closely, and then returned to the rear platform, counting the passengers as he did so.

"'How's this?' he inquired, with a jerk of his thumb toward the interior of the car.

"'How's phwat?' inquired the Irishman.

"'Nine passengers got on, and you rang up only eight fares.'

"'Is thot so?' responded the conductor, elevating his eyebrows with a look of innocent surprise. Then, marching forward, he ostentatiously counted the fares on the big dial, and returning to where the 'spotter' was waiting for him, exclaimed with a look of injured innocence on his face:

"'Begorra yer right. Wan uv thim has got to git off.'"

Knew Mary Todd.—Mrs. Mary Ballenger Jones, an inmate of the home of the Little Sisters of the Poor at Evansville, Ind., who recently celebrated her ninety-second birthday, was a schoolmate of Mary Todd, who became the wife of Abraham Lincoln. In speaking of her school-days, Mrs. Jones said, according to a despatch to the Nashville *American:*

"I remember Mary Todd well. She used to come to my room often and I returned the calls. While she was not one of the most beautiful girls in school, she was one of the most popular, and all the girls liked her. She wore fine clothes, as her father was one of the leading citizens of the 'Blue Grass region,' yet she was not haughty and arrogant. She took an interest in her books, but more interest in dances. I never saw a girl who liked to dance better than she did. She would dance all night and was never ready to go home after the 'hop' was over. While she had many admirers among the young men, she did not particularly care for them, and always said to me that she would not marry a man for money or good looks. She told me one time when she married the man had to have brains, even 'if he was as ugly as a mud fence.'

"She certainly kept her word in this respect. After Mary left school we corresponded for a long time. I thought as much or more of her than any girl friend I ever had. I received an invitation to her wedding to Mr. Lincoln, but was unable to attend because of illness in my family. Long before she married Mr. Lincoln he made frequent visits to her in her Ken-

To College Without Cost

A forty-eight-page illustrated pamphlet tells the story of how over two hundred and fifty bright girls won their college course and education in music, without expense, and how others may do the same. It will be mailed FREE to any girl sending her address to

The Curtis Publishing Company
E 82 Arch St., Philadelphia

MERRILL AND BAKER'S Failure

Places in our hands the remainder of their greatest publication

Ridpath's History OF THE World

The sets are the latest edition down to date and beautifully bound in half-morocco. We shall sell them at

LESS than DAMAGED SETS were ever sold

We will name our price only in **direct letters** to those sending us the **Coupon** below. **Tear off the Coupon, write name and address plainly, and mail to us now before you forget it.**

Dr. Ridpath is dead, his work is done, but his family derive an income from his history, and to **print our price broadcast** for the sake of more quickly selling these few sets would cause **great injury to future sales.**

Hundreds who read this have decided to buy Ridpath's **some day; now is the time.**

Only $1.00 secures complete set and you may pay balance in small sums monthly.

It is strongly endorsed by Ex-Presidents Harrison, Cleveland and McKinley, Jefferson Davis, Lew Wallace, Bishop Vincent; all Univ. and College presidents, and by the **Great American People, 200000, of whom own and love it.**

Weighs 65 lbs.

$1 Only Now

Nov. 25, '05

Mail Coupon To-Day

Western Newspaper Association
204 Dearborn St., Chicago

FOLD HERE, SIGN AND MAIL

Please send me Ridpath Sample Pages and full particulars offered in LITERARY DIGEST.

NAME.....

ADDRESS.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Spare Your Boy That Vain Regret!

The reason children are not interested in their Text-Books is that they are so much *more* interested in life; and no boy who neglected his books at school ever regretted the fact until he had gone into real life and seen the application of what he ought to have learned in his boyhood.

Strengthens Education at a Weak Point.

JANE ADDAMS, Head of the famous Hull House Social Center, Chicago: "Believing, as I do, that the weak point in our school systems is their separation from actual life and the fostering of a tendency among the pupils to postpone their best moral effort until they 'leave school,' I am, of course, greatly pleased with 'The Little Chronicle' and its attempts to make the child easily and normally interested in the larger world about him. May I congratulate you upon your success in making the paper so general in the range of its interests and so vivid in its presentations?"

Why should *your* children postpone their best schooling until after school? Why not make *them* "easily and normally interested in the larger world about them" by accepting our

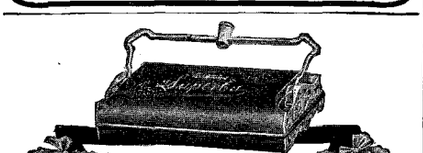
Stories, Puzzles, and Other Entertaining Features. Beautifully Illustrated.

SPECIAL OFFER

The Little Chronicle and a Valuable Atlas for 25 Cents.

The regular price of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE is $1.50 per year. In order to introduce it into new homes we will send it for two months for 25 cents, together with a copy of our Diamond Atlas of the World, vest pocket size, 80 pages, handsome colored maps, index of population and location of 4,000 cities. Coin carrier and samples of THE LITTLE CHRONICLE free on application.

THE LITTLE CHRONICLE PRESS,
357 Dearborn St. - - - CHICAGO.



A Pleasing Christmas Gift

What article can you buy at the same cost that will contribute as much genuine, lasting pleasure and comfort to the recipient as a Bissell Sweeper? It will be a constant reminder of the giver for ten years or more, and will gratify mother, wife, sister or friend during all this time as no other article at a similar cost possibly can.

Remember the name

BISSELL'S

marks the genuine sweeper that for over a quarter of a century has been the recognized leader throughout the world.

Buy a Bissell "Cyco" before Jan. 1st, send us the purchase slip and we will send you free a handsome card case with no printing on it.

For sale everywhere. Price $2.50 to $5.00.

BISSELL CARPET SWEEPER CO.
(Largest Sweeper Makers in the World)
Dept. 38 A, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

A Vain Defense.—A party of men, among whom was William J. Bryan, were one night waiting for a train in a depot hotel in a small Missouri town. The landlady was the only woman present, says *Lippincott's Magazine*, which relates the story.

"The talk turning upon the alleged inability of women to see the point of a joke as readily as do the men, Mr. Bryan took the ground that a sense of humor was as much a part of the feminine make-up as it was that of man, but that it merely lacked opportunity for development.

"'To illustrate,' he said, 'take the story of the party of excursionists in the Ægean Sea. When approaching the Grecian coast the party assembled about the rails to enjoy the beautiful scenery. One lady turned inquiringly to a gentleman at her right and said:

"'What is that white off there on the horizon?'

"'That is the snow on the mountains,' replied the gentleman addressed.

"'Well, that's funny,' she replied. 'My husband said it was grease.'

"All the men in the group laughed noisily at Mr. Bryan's story, but the landlady looked puzzled. Finally she said:

"'But, Mr. Bryan, how did the grease get on the mountain?'

"Mr. Bryan at once dropped the defense of women as born humorists."

Irving's Absent-Mindedness.—Like many other men of genius, Sir Henry Irving had sudden periods of absent-mindedness. Marshall P. Wilder, in his "Sunny Side of the Street," gives an instance of one of these lapses. He writes:

"One day while we were driving together he turned to me and said:

"'Marshall, I have a story you can add to your repertoire—a very quaint one.'

"Then he went into deep thought, and we had gone fully a block before he spoke again. Then he said:

"'And you know——'

"Then he went another block, then farther; but suddenly he asked:

"'Now wasn't that droll?'

'It certainly was,' continues Mr. Wilder, 'no matter what it was. But Sir Henry still owes me the story, for he had told it only to himself."

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Their Goal.—Despite the fact that Northern New England is a stronghold of temperance, if not of prohibition, temperance lecturers sometimes go there and encourage the faithful. One such speaking in Keene, N. H., reminded his hearers of the story of Dives and Lazarus. The lecturer pointed out how when Dives was in hades he did not ask for beer or wine or liquor, but for one drop of water.

"Now, my friends," said the lecturer, "what does that show us?"

A voice from the back of the hall instantly replied: "It shows us where you temperance people go to."—*New York Tribune.*

Love Under Difficulties.—Two young gentlemen met a few evenings ago, at the house of an acquaintance, some young ladies, for one of whom both gentlemen entertained tender feelings. In a spirit of frolic one of the young ladies turned out the lights, and our two friends, thinking it a favorable moment to make known the state of their feelings to the fair object of their regard, moved seats at the same instant, and placed themselves, as they supposed, by the lady's side; but she had also moved, and the gentlemen were

A typewriter which will write in two colors, or change from copy to record, at the touch of a lever, is a necessity in billing, tabulating statistics, indexing, or preparing legal documents.

Smith Premier TYPEWRITERS

equipped with a BI-CHROME RIBBON meet every possible typewriter requirement.

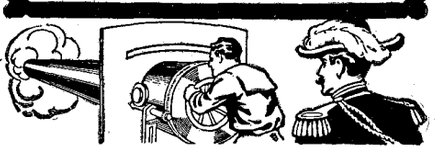
THE SMITH PREMIER TYPEWRITER CO.
Syracuse, N. Y.
Branch Stores Everywhere.

Commercial Battles
are won
by the applying of brains through a perfect implement for the accomplishment.

Underwood Typewriter
with
WRITING ALWAYS IN SIGHT

is the perfectly constructed, quick firing brain machine that advances the picket line of commerce.

UNDERWOOD TYPEWRITER CO.,
241 Broadway, New York.



RELIEVE YOUR MIND

Note Your Engagements in Huebsch's

Year Book for 1906

instead of trusting to your memory.' The Year Book is a handsome, serviceable diary, made in 29 styles, bound in cloth and leather, at all prices. This illustration represents **No. 42,** price, postpaid, **$1.30.** White writing paper, 5 x 7, ruled, dark blue, flexible grained leather covers, stamped in aluminum, blue edges. Books contain day, date, number of days past and to come, calendars, postal rates and much valuable information. **No. 41,** postpaid, **75c.** Similar to above, but green flexible cloth cover, square corners, plain edges.

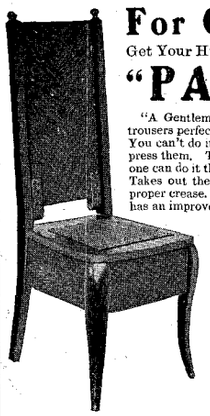
This Will Solve Your Christmas Gift Problem.

Name on book in gold, 15c.

Send at once for an interesting, illustrated booklet with complete description of pocket and desk styles, and unusual endorsements from distinguished people.

B. W. Huebsch, Publisher, 1140 Tract Bldg., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



For Christmas

Get Your Husband, Son or Brother, a

"PAN-TOG"

"A Gentlemen's Dressing Chair." Creases trousers perfectly by applying 500 lbs. pressure. You can't do it by stretching them. You must press them. That's what a tailor does. Anyone can do it themself if they have a Pan-Tog. Takes out the bag and wrinkles. Puts in the proper crease. No tailor bills. No bother. It has an improved hanger for coat and vest, and contains a compartment for slippers, shoes, shoe polish and other things. A low seat assures an easy position in lacing shoes. This chair is a handsome piece of furniture; in quartered oak, golden finish or birch mahogany ized.

Pat. Dec. 31st, 1901

PRICE ONLY **$12.50**

Freight prepaid to any point in the U. S.

An illustrated, descriptive folder tells more about it and contains the enthusiastic endorsement of gentlemen who are using it. Folder sent on request. Address

CENTRAL MANTEL CO.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

1216 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo.

AGENTS WANTED

in reality next each other. As our friends could not whisper without betraying their whereabouts, they both gently took the soft little hand of the charmer, and when, after a while, they ventured to give a tender pressure, each was enraptured to find it returned with an unmistakable squeeze. It may well be imagined that the moments flew rapidly in this silent interchange of mutual affection. But the rest wondering at the unusual silence of the gentlemen, one of them noiselessly slipped out and suddenly returned with a light. There sat our friends, most lovingly squeezing each other's hands and supreme delight beaming in their eyes. Their consternation and the ecstasy of the ladies may be imagined, but not described. Both gentlemen bolted, and one was afterwards heard to say that he "thought all the while Miss Black's hand felt rather hard."—*Tit-Bits.*

Answered.—A gentleman whose temper is easily disturbed was traveling in England recently and was much annoyed at the reply given him at a railroad station. The gentleman, noticing his baggage, properly addressed, was left on the platform, called out:

"Why didn't you put my luggage in as I told you, you old fool?"

"Eh, mon, yer luggage is na sic a fule as yersel," answered the porter; "ye're i' the wrang train."—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

One Advantage.—MRS. AL DE MUSTAHD: "You appear to be very fond of your poodle, Mrs. de Bunch."

MRS. JUSTIN DE BUNCH: "Yes, indeed. Mrs. Cutler was unkind enough to say that I loved it more than I do my child."

MRS. AL DE MUSTAHD: "Well, that's natural. The dog has a pedigree, hasn't it?"—*Cleveland Leader.*

Her Mean Joke.—"Where have you been now?" asked Mrs. Jawback, icily. It was a cold day, anyhow.

"I've been watching the cavalry evolutions," explained Mr. Jawback, trying to warm things up a little. "I do love to see the horses caracole about the field."

"Well, I love to see you stay at home and carry coal about the house," said Mrs. J., with grim humor. "Go and attend to the furnace at once."—*Cleveland Leader.*

Chance to Use His Talents.—"Say, Pat, can you tell me where the Rockefeller building is?"

"An' how did yez know me name were Pat?"

"Guessed it."

"Ye're good at guessin', sor?"

"Fine."

"Thin guess where th' Rockefeller buildin' is."—*Cleveland Leader.*

A Lucky Discovery.—"I believe," said Mrs. Oldcastle, "that what a boy is depends largely upon his environment."

"I know it," replied her hostess, as she carelessly toyed with her jewel box. "There was my cousin Ebenezer's boy. He never knew what it was to have a well day till the doctors found out that it was his environment and cut it out."—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Up-to-date Honesty.—"And now, my son," said the bank president, "on this, the threshold of your business life, I desire to impress one thought upon you. Honesty, ever and always, is the policy that is best."

"Yes, father," said the young man.

"And, by the way," appended the graybeard, "I would urge you to read up a little corporation law. It will amaze you to find how many things you can do in a business way and still be honest."—*New York Press.*

On the Rialto.—FIRST THESPIAN: "Ah, me lad! and how runs the world with you to-day?"

SECOND THESPIAN: "Sadly, i' faith—most sadly!"

FIRST THESPIAN: "And how of your ambition to tread the boards as the Melancholy Dane?"

SECOND THESPIAN: "'Tis become like a pot of coffee."

FIRST THESPIAN: "Explain."

SECOND THESPIAN: "An egg settled it!"—*Cleveland Leader.*

KLIP-KLIP

"DUO"

MANICURE-CIGAR CUTTER

A blade for each purpose.

25c By Mail

Worth its weight in gold

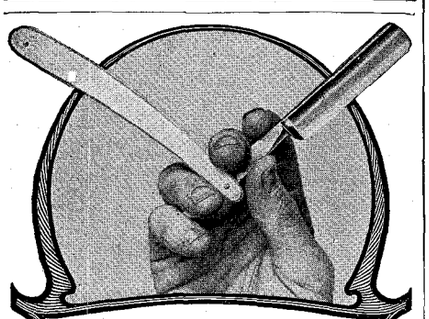
A Perfect manicure. A Sanitary Cigar Cutter.

Klip-Klip "Duo" (two in one) has a sharp steel clip, file and cleaner. Keeps the nails in perfect condition. Also a separate blade which cuts cigars quick and clean. It is sanitary. Physicians say everyone should use his own cigar cutter. It is light, compact and handsomely finished and sells at sight. Two combined for one price. At all dealers or mailed upon receipt of 25c. The "original" German silver Klip-Klip (manicure only)—same price. Your money back if you want it.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE

KLIP-KLIP COMPANY

558 Clinton Ave., S., Rochester, N. Y.



How's Your Razor?

Does it pull a little?

There's no excuse for it. With the Torrey Book to tell you how and a Torrey Strop to do the work, you can keep any razor in perfect condition. The

TORREY STROP

is more than a piece of softened leather. It is so treated that a few strokes will give to your razor an edge that will cut a hair at a touch. No other strop will sharpen a razor so well.

You can get a Torrey for 50c, 75c, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00, and $2.50.

Sent postpaid if your dealer cannot supply. Money refunded or a new strop if not satisfactory.

Torrey's Oil-Edge Dressing will keep any strop soft and pliable. Price 15c at dealers or mailed on receipt of price. Catalogue containing valuable information free.

J. R. Torrey & Co., P. O. Box 54, Worcester, Mass.

CURIOSITIES OF LAW AND LAWYERS

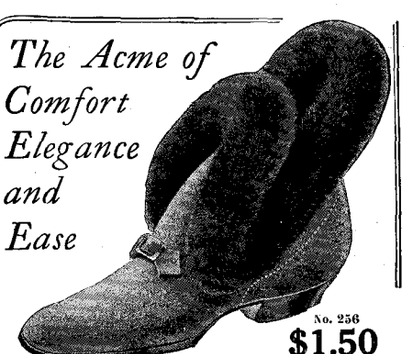
By CROAKE JAMES

"Innumerable good things relating to the legal profession. We know of no volume better adapted to amuse and edify both the lawyer and the layman."—*Green Bag, Boston.*

8vo, Cloth, $3.00

FUNK & WAGNALLS CO., Pubs., NEW YORK

The Acme of Comfort Elegance and Ease



No. 256

$1.50

DELIVERED

Felt Romeos

FOR WOMEN

Made of fine, pure wool-felt, richly fur-bound. Soles of noiseless belting leather. Colors: Black, Red, Brown, Drab, Green, Blue, Natural Gray and Wine.

Send for catalogue No. 32, showing many new styles.

Daniel Green Felt Shoe Co.

119 West 23d Street, New York.

CROSBY'S CLOVES

known and worn everywhere

If you are interested in **our great $3.50 black gauntlet fur gloves (mail prepaid)**; ladies Mocha kid gloves in any color; men's Mocha Reindeer gloves unlined and silk lined; in fact any kind of gloves or mittens, get our booklet "Glove Pointers." If interested in **natural black Galloway fur coats and Robes**, black and brown Frisian (domestic calfskin) fur coats, or **an elegant muskrat lined kersey coat, otter collar**; if you have hides or skins to have tanned, taxidermy or rug work, get our catalog.

THE CROSBY FRISIAN FUR COMPANY, 116 Mill Street, Rochester, N. Y.

Xmas Gift Catalog FREE

Shows 6000 beautiful gifts from **.25cts to $25.000.00** in Jewels, Diamonds, Silverwares, Watches and Art Goods.

Write your name and address in coupon and mail to us.

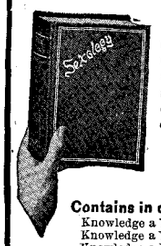
MERMOD, JACCARD & KING,
B'way & Locust, St. Louis, Mo.
400 Fifth Av., New York City.
(Mail to either address)

Name .....

Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Learn the Truth



Do you know that the main cause of unhappiness, ill-health, sickly children and divorce is admitted by physicians and shown by court records to be ignorance of the laws of self and sex?

Sexology

Illustrated

Contains in one volume—

Knowledge a Young Man Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
Knowledge a Young Wife Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
Knowledge a Mother Should Impart to Her Daughter.
Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have.

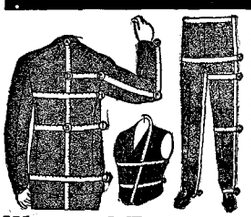
By William H. Walling, A.M., M.D.

Rich Cloth Binding, Full Gold Stamp, Illustrated, $2.00

Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

PURITAN PUB. CO., Dept. B, PHILADELPHIA

PRINS THE TAILOR
IS THE PRINCE OF TAILORS



Makes Gentleman's *latest* style Sack Suits to order from all wool fashionable cloths, for

$6.89

Worsted Trousers For $2.89

No charge if your own or any other tailor will make you suits like ours for less than $15.00.

Even President Roosevelt would be *de-lighted* to wear them.

We give away no premiums but put all the value in our suits

Write for free samples to

A2 PRINS the TAILOR
Van Buren and Market Sts., Chicago.

INCOME OF 6% PER ANNUM ON SUMS OF $100 OR MORE. WITHDRAWABLE AFTER ONE YEAR.

SECURED by first mortgage on New York City improved real estate, and a guarantee fund of 10% of the face value of all mortgages in force.

This corporation is subject to examination by the Superintendent of Banks of the State of New York.

KNICKERBOCKER SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY
(Established 1883)
38 Park Row ew York City

READ RIGHT
SARGENT'S
Adjustable Book Holder
Solves the Problem

Attaches to any place—on Morris or any chair. No screws—clamp it on, take it off. Adjustable to any angle or height. Durable. Practical. Wires hold leaves in place. Metal parts finished in black enamel or bronze. Desk, quartered oak or mahogany. Price, $3.50.

RECLINING AND LIBRARY CHAIRS
Catalogue "C" (free)

SARGENT CO., 291 Fourth Ave. New York

FOR SALE In Central Florida, a fine substantial home, ten rooms with stable and all outbuildings, well located. Orange, lemon and ornamental trees. Near Railroad Station, Post Office, Stores, Churches. Price reasonable. Address Box 75, Pierson, Florida.

Modern Drawbacks.—"This train is four hours behind time. We can't put up with any such delays as that."

"Can't help it, sir. It takes so much time to stop and untie the college students on the track."—*Baltimore American.*

Inopportune Enthusiasm.—FRIEND (at a French play): "Why did you applaud so vigorously when that comedian made his speech before the curtain?"

SPRIGGINS (confidently): "So that folks would think I understood French. What did he say?"

FRIEND: "He said the remainder of his part must be taken by an understudy, as his mother was dying."—*Tit-Bits.*

A Keen Youngster.—"What relation is grandma to you, pa?"

"My mother-in-law."

"Is that a bad name?"

"Why do you ask?"

"You say it as if it hurt you."—*New York Press.*

Evidence Wanted.—"My son, this whipping hurts me more than it does you."

"I'll believe it if you'll show me where you're black and blue."—*From Topics.*

No Remedy to Suit.—"I will never forget my first experience in hospital work," said Chief Surgeon Millar of the Central Emergency Hospital. "There was a green nurse in the detention ward and we had a very violent case in there—a man in the worst stage of delirium tremens. I was awakened in the middle of the night by the head nurse, who requested me to come at once to the patient. When I got there I found him raving and very violent, with the new nurse scared out of her wits. I said:

"'Why did you let him go so far? I left you some medicine to give him as soon as he got delirious.'

"'Yes, doctor,' she replied; 'but you told me to give that to him if he saw any more snakes and this time he was seeing blue dogs with pink tails.'"—*San Francisco Call.*

CURRENT EVENTS.

Foreign.

RUSSIA.

November 11.—Stores of coal in Warsaw are seized by the Government in the hope of compelling the strikers to resume work.

November 12.—Russian Poland is incensed by the imperial ukase declaring that a state of war exists there and proclaiming martial law. Communities of Jews throughout the world are contributing to a relief fund for the Jewish victims of the massacres.

November 13.—A general strike is threatened in Poland as a result of the Czar's ukase. Count Witte's new cabinet meets and considers the project of making part of the council of the empire elective.

November 14.—Serious riots occur in Vladivostok, many buildings being burned and many persons killed. Prince Urasoff is appointed Assistant-Minister of the Interior to succeed General Trepoff. A delegation of Poles declare to Count Witte that the demonstrations in their country are part of a plot to prevent its people from obtaining the reforms and deny that they favor a separation policy. The workers' committee in St. Petersburg decides to call a general strike to secure an eight-hour day, using revolutionary methods if necessary. The international committee in charge of the relief of Jews in Russia decides to send a committee to Russia to investigate the recent massacres.

November 15.—The general strike begins in St. Petersburg. The Czar calls a meeting of the council of Ministers at Tsarskoe Selo, and it is expected that he will yield to the demands of the people.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

November 11.—The French Cabinet is rearranged in consequence of the resignation of Mr. Bertreaux, Minister of War,

Queen Alexandra contributes $10,000 to aid the unemployed in London.

Yellow-fever appears in Havana and the authorities are convinced that the disease entered Cuba from the United States.

November 12.—Argentine, Chile and Peru are much dissatisfied over the report that Brazil is to have the new South American cardinal.

TARTARLITHINE

A lady of Dorchester, Mass., writes: "I have been troubled with rheumatism for three months; been to two doctors and rubbed on things, but I did not seem to get any better. Some one told me about your Tartarlithine; I bought a bottle, took it regularly and my rheumatism was soon all gone. I could hardly get up and down stairs before I took the remedy."

Rheumatism

Tartarlithine rarely fails because it supplies the blood with the necessary substances to dissolve and remove the poison of rheumatism—uric acid. We want every sufferer to try it, and will send a sample package with our booklet on the cure of rheumatism free to every applicant.

Prescribed and endorsed by the leading physicians of the country.

Ask Your Doctor About It

Free sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request

McKesson & Robbins 79 Fulton St. New York

Sole agents for the Tartarlithine Co.

Valuable Book, 25c.
(Illustrated)

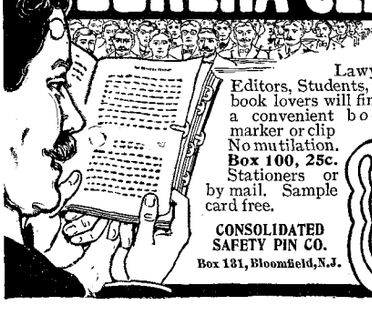
This book is entitled "Popular Pneumotherapy," contains 64 pages of information taken from authoritative writers on diseases of the Nose, Throat and Lungs. It deals with all phases of hygiene and sanitation, diet and digestion, and proper mode of living, points out the dangers of the "patent medicine habit," etc. The book is devoted exclusively to diseases of the air passages, containing many suggestions of great value on HOME TREATMENT OF

Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh and Consumption

This book will equip the sufferer with knowledge of his own case, point the way to health and save doctor bills. No home should be without it. Table of contents mailed free on request.

PERRY PUBLISHING CO.,
507 Granite Building, St. Louis, Mo.

THE EUREKA CLIP



Lawyers, Editors, Students, and book lovers will find it a convenient book-marker or clip No mutilation. **Box 100, 25c.** Stationers or by mail. Sample card free.

CONSOLIDATED SAFETY PIN CO.
Box 131, Bloomfield, N.J.

BOYS WHO WANT MONEY WHO WANT PRESENTS

Write at once to us and learn of a plan by which you may have both quickly if you are wide awake and willing to help us. At the same time you will be making a man of yourself and laying the foundation for success in the future. Write your name and address distinctly; say whether you are in school or at work; give the name and business address of your father or guardian. Address *Boy Department*, THE LITERARY DIGEST, 44 East 23d St., New York.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

November 14.—The people of Norway vote for Prince Charles of Denmark as King.

A despatch from St. Petersburg says that the Kaiser has agreed to pacify Poland if Germany is allowed to occupy it, but the report is denied by the Berlin foreign office.

Robert Whitehead, inventor of the torpedo which bears his name, dies at Shrivenham, England.

The Isle of Pines is said to have declared its independence of Cuba, and asked to be annexed to the United States.

A general conference of British Conservatives and Unionists adopts a resolution calling for fiscal reform.

November 15.—Prince Charles of Demark accepts the throne of Norway.

Ambassadors of the Powers at Constantinople present a note to the Sultan, demanding reforms in Macedonia, with notice that a refusal will be followed by a naval demonstration.

According to Chinese reports the massacre of American missionaries in Lienchau was due to the seizure of two sacred cannon by the missionaries, who objected to the noise near the hospital.

November 17.—The German Federal Council adopts the Navy Increase bill, providing for the construction of six new cruisers.

Domestic.

POLITICAL.

November 12.—The Attorney-General of New York State appoints special attorneys to prosecute the alleged frauds at the recent election in New York.

November 13.—Six indictments for election frauds are returned in New York.

President Roosevelt listens to the plea of Governor Douglas and a Massachusetts delegation for free hides, accuses H. M. Whitney of "deliberately misrepresenting" his tariff views and then flatly refuses to discuss the free hide question.

OTHER DOMESTIC NEWS.

November 11.—President Roosevelt expresses himself strongly on the necessity for the preservation of Niagara Falls.

The American Art League issues an appeal for a combined movement to have the duty on art repealed.

Secretary Bonaparte orders the court-martial of Midshipman Merriwether, on the charge of manslaughter.

November 12.—The Asphalt trust appeals to the Federal Government for aid against the Venezuelan Government. The trust in a statement defending its course in Venezuela admits paying Matos $130,000, declaring the payment was necessary to insure protection.

Three negroes are lynched in Henderson, Texas, for the murder of a white farmer.

James Speyer, of New York, gives $50,000 to Columbia University to endow the Theodore Roosevelt professorship of American history and institutions in the Berlin University.

November 13.—President McCall, of the New York Life, testifies that he has pledged himself to pay back to the company the $235,000 given to Hamilton, the legislative agent, and unaccounted for, if the latter fails to repay it.

Proceedings are begun in Milwaukee against certain railroads and the Milwaukee Refrigerator Transit Company, alleging that that transit company is formed for the purpose of exacting rebates.

John Sharp Williams says that as far as the Democrats are concerned there will be no opposition to the President's rate policy.

November 14.—A delegation of railway employees protest to President Roosevelt against the proposed rate legislation, on the ground that it would result in a reduction of wages.

James Hazen Hyde testifies before the insurance inquiry that the Mercantile Trust Company paid $75,000 to ex-Governor Odell, to recoup his shipbuilding losses, on a threat conveyed by E. H. Harriman that the charter of the company might be repealed.

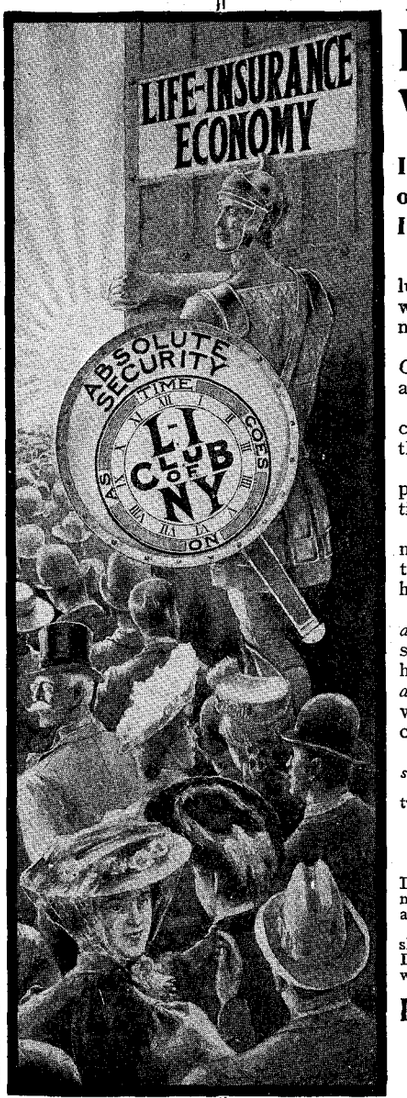
Secretary Taft returns from Panama and declares that conditions on the isthmus have greatly improved.

November 15.—E. H. Harriman, before the insurance committee, denies most of the statements made by Mr. Hyde.

November 16.—Attorney-General Moody denies the contention of the packers that Commissioner Garfield had promised immunity to them on account of their testifying as to the affairs of the trust.

Ex-Governor Odell, of New York, denies the Hyde charges in regard to the settling of the shipbuilding suit. President McCurdy, of the Mutual Life, announces that his salary has, at his own request, been cut from $150,000 to $75,000.

November 17.—The American Federation of Labor, in session at Pittsburg, passes a resolution favoring woman suffrage as a necessary step toward raising them to a level with men on a wage scale.



The Door which Everybody Wants to Enter

Is opened for the people by only one Insurance Company—the LIFE-INSURANCE CLUB OF NEW YORK

Membership in the Club will bring you absolutely secure old-line life-insurance at low rates, with the assurance of careful and economical management.

Your premiums may be deposited with the Club in small monthly sums—a most convenient and easy way of insuring.

The Club has a representative and high-class body of policy-holders (men and women) throughout the country.

The Club issues all the approved forms of policies, and gives special and courteous attention to every one who writes for information.

The Club has no agents; no branch offices; no expensive methods. Its aim and purpose is to save every possible dollar for the policy-holder.

Membership and insurance are arranged *direct* with the applicant—*by mail only*. You select your policy in the quiet of your own home, without having to *dicker with an insurance agent*. This is the only really agreeable way to arrange insurance. It is a triumph of convenience and economy.

Write at once for information *while you have the necessary health*.

In your first letter please DO NOT FAIL to answer the two following questions:

1st. What is your occupation?
2d. What is the exact date of your birth?

Every reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST—Clergymen, Doctors, Lawyers, Teachers, Students, Merchants, Salesmen, Farmers, Housewives, Stenographers, Nurses, etc., are invited to promptly answer this announcement.

When you write kindly mention the DIGEST, and we shall be pleased to send you a free subscription to "THE LICNY DIAL," a bright little magazine for men and women who appreciate economy in life-insurance.

LIFE-INSURANCE CLUB OF NEW YORK

(Section D-5.)

RICHARD WIGHTMAN, President
425 Fifth Avenue, New York

HARTSHORN SHADE ROLLERS

Bear the script name of Stewart Hartshorn on label.

Wood Rollers. Tin Rollers.

Whitman Saddle

The one saddle always preferred by discriminating riders. It is the highest type of the saddler's art. Correct in every line—always comfortable for the horse and rider. Complete catalogue sent free, showing the Whitman for men and women, and everything from "Saddle to Spur." Address

$12 to $65

The Mehlbach Saddle Co., 104 Chambers St., New York

Successors to THE WHITMAN SADDLE CO.

Oppenheimer Treatment

FOR ALCOHOLISM

ESTABLISHED 15 YEARS

ALCOHOLIC CRAVING ABSOLUTELY REMOVED IN FROM 12 TO 48 HOURS

NO SUFFERING—NO INJECTIONS—NO DETENTION FROM BUSINESS

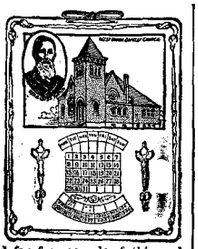
REPRESENTATIVE PHYSICIANS in each city of the United States administer the Oppenheimer Treatment. Write for the name and address of the physician in your locality.

OPPENHEIMER INSTITUTE
159 W. 34th St., N. Y. City

(E) *Write*..... *Address*.....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

$100.00 Church Money.



Send for free sample of this and other money raising calendars.

The sure and quick way to raise **CASH** for any church or society fund, is to issue a **CHURCH CALENDAR.** Send us photographs of your pastor and of your church and we will reproduce them grouped together in carbon photography on 200 satin finished aluminum **10 YEAR CALENDARS** complete, with silk cord at top for hanging. We send the 200 calendars to you express prepaid. Your members quickly sell this dainty and useful souvenir of your church and pastor for 25 cents each. Keep $30.00 for your profit and send us $20.00 any time within a month. Most societies re-order several times, clearing $30.00 each time. Mail us photographs and names to-day. **SEND NO MONEY.** Write to-day for free sample calendars and the story of others success.

GET YOUR ORDER IN EARLY.

NEW METHOD CO., 5633 South Park Ave., CHICAGO.

"Money Raising plans for Church Workers."

Boody, McLellan & Co.

Bankers

57 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Members of the New York Stock Exchange

ORDERS EXECUTED FOR CASH OR ON MARGIN

Interest allowed on deposits subject to cheque

BRANCH OFFICES

Albany Poughkeepsie New Haven

Hartford, Bridgeport and Brooklyn

Uniform Temperature

It makes no difference whether you have furnace, steam or hot water apparatus; or whether it is new or old. All you need is the

Minneapolis Heat Regulator

Automatically controls the drafts. A change of one degree at the thermostat is sufficient to operate the dampers. As simple and no more expensive than a good clock. Has proven its merit for 25 years.

Sent on 30 Days' Free Trial

If not satisfactory in every way, return at our expense. Write to-day. Booklet free. Sold by the heating trade everywhere.

W. R. SWEATT, Secretary

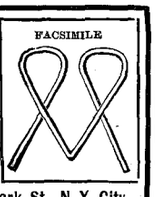
1st Ave. and D St. Minneapolis, Minn.

New England Office: 108 Pleasant St., Holyoke, Mass.

SEE THAT CLIP?

THE NIAGARA CLIP holds securely from the thinnest sheet of paper up to ¼ in. in thickness, and can be used over and over again. Better than pins for filing letters, records, cards, etc. Avoid unsightly pinholes in attaching second letters, business cards, checks, drafts, invoices, etc. Put up in boxes of 100 especially for desk convenience. Sample box 15 cents, postpaid.

FACSIMILE



NIAGARA CLIP COMPANY, 37 Park St., N. Y. City.

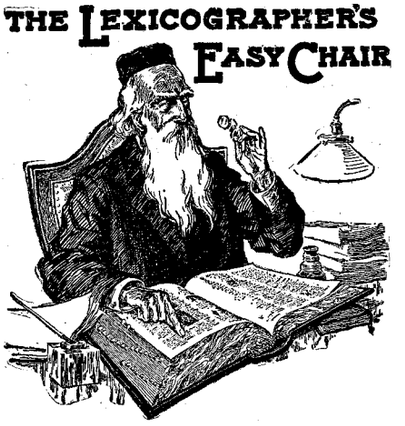
What Is Daus' Tip-Top?

TO PROVE that Daus' "Tip-top" is the best and simplest device for making **100 Copies** from pen-written and **50 Copies** from type-written original, we will ship complete duplicator, cap size, **without deposit,** on **ten (10) days' trial,** *Price $7.50 less trade discount of 33⅓ or* **$5 net**

THE FELIX A. DAUS DUPLICATOR CO.
Daus Building, 111 John St., New York City

WHAT IS ART? A powerful and searching discussion of the principles and tests of true art, by LEO TOLSTOY. Translated by AYLMER MAUDE. Small 12mo, cloth, 268 pages 80c. net. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Pubs., New York.

THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR



In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *The Lexicographer does not answer any questions sent anonymously.*

"F. W. D.," Spokane, Wash.—"How does the word 'lieutenant' obtain the pronunciation 'leftenant' in England, and is the word as so pronounced restricted in its application?"

In view of the rare Old French form "luef," for "lieu," and the 15th-century Scotch forms "luf-," "lufftenand," it seems probable that the Englishmen in compounding words with the Old French "lieu" pronounced it "lev" or "lef," and therefore the pronunciation "leftenant" would be the historically correct form. In 1793 Walker gave the pronunciation as "liv-" ("liv-ten'ant"), but expressed the hope that the regular sound "*lew*-ten'ant" would in time become current. In England the pronunciation "liu-ten'ant" is almost unknown, while in the United States the English form is considered archaic. The following quotation from the Standard Dictionary serves to illustrate the varied application of the word:

"Old-fashioned folks afloat and ashore still like to pronounce '*lieutenant*' 'leftenant.' Some still older folks accent the first syllable in addition to pronouncing it 'lef.' The pronunciation 'leftenant,' accent on second syllable, is now chiefly confined to the retired list of the navy, though you find here and there a young officer who braves ward-room ribaldry by persisting in the almost archaic pronunciation."

"J. J.," Yonkers, N. Y.—"Is the following sentence correct? 'These methods have certain disadvantages *such as when* the corrections are heavy in number.'"

The sentence would be improved by the omission of the word "such" or by substituting "for example" for "such as." "Such" is essentially a term of comparison, and in this sentence there is no comparison, either expressed or implied.

"H. W.," Quitman, Ga.—"What is the 'Taj Mahal' and how is the name pronounced?"

It is a famous mausoleum of white marble built by the emperor Shah Jehan (1628–58) at Agra, India, containing the tomb of his wife and of himself. It is pronounced taj ma-hal', the "a" having the sound of "a" in "arm" in each instance.

"J. L. T.," Cedartown, Ga.—"Please give the derivation and meaning of 'bithulithic.'"

"Bithulithic" means "having or containing two equivalents or atoms of the metallic element thulium." This element derives its name from Thule in Northland, and was discovered in 1879 by Cleve.

RHEUMATISM

TREATED WITHOUT MEDICINE

New Remedy Discovered Which Absorbs Acid Impurities Through the Large Foot Pores.

A DOLLAR PAIR FREE

On Approval—Write to-day.

Don't take medicine for Rheumatism, but send your name to the makers of Magic Foot Drafts, the great Michigan discovery which is relieving every kind of Rheumatism without medicine—chronic or acute—Muscular, Sciatic, Lumbago, Gout, etc., no matter in what part of the body. You'll get the Drafts by return mail. If you are satisfied with the relief they give, send us one dollar. If not, send nothing. **You decide.**

Magic Foot Drafts possess the remarkable quality of absorbing from the blood the impurities which cause Rheumatism, relieving where everything else has failed. They are even succeeding in cases of 30 and 40 years' standing. They will relieve **you.** Send your name to-day to Magic Foot Draft Co., T F 18, Oliver Bldg., Jackson, Mich. Our splendid new book on Rheumatism comes free with the Drafts. Send no money—only your name. Write to-day.

Most Important is Your Health

PURE WATER

is necessary to insure it.

The Sanitary Still

will furnish plenty of aerated distilled water without trouble and at trifling cost. Vastly superior to any filter. Write for booklet, free, with letters from prominent people. AGENTS WANTED.

A. H. PEIRCE MFG. CO., 68 N. Green Street, Chicago.

30,000 CHOICE QUOTATIONS

Hon. Joseph H. Choate: *"I have always found it the most complete and useful book of the kind ever published."*

General Stewart L. Woodford: *"Useful and valuable. It has been to me a practical help."*

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF PRACTICAL QUOTATIONS

Thirty Thousand Choice Quotations with Eighty-six Thousand lines of Concordance. Proverbs from the French, German, and other modern foreign languages, each followed by its English translation. Also a full list of Latin law terms and their translations. By J. K. Hoyt.

Hon. A. S. Hewitt said: "The work, always indispensable to the scholar and the author, appears to me to be incapable of further improvement."

8vo, 1205 pp. Prices: Buckram, $6.00; Law Sheep, $8.00; Half Morocco, $10.00; Full Morocco, $12.00.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

"Some lives are like Horse shoes the more worn the brighter." Busy wives who use SAPOLIO never seem to grow old. Try a cake...

©COPYRIGHT

Readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST are asked to mention the publication when writing to advertisers.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

JUST PUBLISHED!

Genuine Irish Poems "that quicken the blood in one's veins"

THE FOUR WINDS OF EIRINN

By ETHNA CARBERY (Anna MacManus)

Author of "The Passionate Hearts" and "In the Celtic Past"

"It is natural magic in the truest sense of the word. No less remarkable than the prodigality of fancy is the richness and variety of melody which animate its sounds. The music is everywhere true, and as full as it is new. One marvels at the spontaneousness of every thought and every word."—*The Daily News*, London.

"It is not easy to name a new or late poet—and, perhaps, none since Jean Ingelow—whose verse is so essentially melodious as Ethna Carbery's."—*The New York Times.*

"One copy of such a book as 'The Four Winds of Eirinn' is enough to light many unseen fires. . . . In essential poetic faculty Ethna Carbery stands high among the Irish poets of to-day."—*The Fortnightly Review*, London.

"Her songs are a heritage for all people and for all time, and we are proud and glad to claim her as our own child to-day."—*Northern Whig.*

"In her poems the spirit of the nation is once more revived, and the utterances she has given it shall be re-echoed from afar. She has lit the torch of hope in a good cause, and of faith and confidence in the brawny arms of her countrymen at home, and in the determination of many an exiled son."—*The Leader*, San Francisco.

"Ethna Carbery's poems place her in the front rank of the Irish poets of to-day."—*The Daily Chronicle*, London.

Small 12mo, cloth, 165 pages, ornamental cover, half-tone portrait of the author, 75 cents, postpaid

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Irish Mythology and Folk-lore

IN THE CELTIC PAST

By ANNA MACMANUS

They recount the wonderful and chivalrous doings of ancient kings and warriors of Ireland, overflowing with magic, prowess, and adventure. Magic swords, the miraculous "quicken-tree," grown from a fairy-seed; the whistler whose flute-like notes charmed his enemies into fateful sleep, and many other wonderful things are to be found here.

12mo, cloth, 75 cents, postpaid. Funk & Wagnalls Company, Publishers, New York

Magically Appealing Irish Love Stories

The PASSIONATE HEARTS

By ANNA MACMANUS

Beautiful, throbbing, full of novelty, humor, tenderness, passion, and tragedy are these stories. These tales of gallant, poetic Irishmen and blue-eyed Colleens are "instinct with beauty," says the Glasgow *Herald.*

12mo, 75 cents, postpaid. FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Publishers, NEW YORK

HOW TO PRESERVE LITERARY DIGESTS

An Unexcelled History of Our Own Day Important to Digest Subscribers

Week by week THE LITERARY DIGEST provides a comprehensive record of current history in topics of public interest, politics, literature, drama, art, science and religion. This can be conveniently preserved and made valuable for future reference by using the

Literary Digest Self-Binder

Handsome, Convenient, Inexpensive

It will hold an entire volume of THE LITERARY DIGEST. It is finished in black with ornamental design. The cover bears the title, "THE LITERARY DIGEST," stamped in gold. The binder is exceedingly durable, and is easily manipulated. It preserves a file of THE LITERARY DIGEST in easily accessible form.

Price 75 cents, postpaid

Literary Digest Cloth Covers

Transforming your file into a library volume

Many subscribers for THE LITERARY DIGEST preserve their copies and have them neatly bound into a compact quarto volume. We supply the cloth covers for your binder's use or we will bind your file if you will send it to us.

Cloth Covers (for binder's use), 50c. per volume. Volumes Bound by Us, $1.00. (Carriage prepaid one way.)

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

THE STANDARD PREACHER'S MAGAZINE
Exposition and discussion of living issues and topics in all branches of religious activity.

THE HOMILETIC REVIEW

International and Undenominational

"I have taken THE HOMILETIC REVIEW since 1882, and have found it constantly helpful and suggestive."—*David J. Burrell, D.D.*

Issued Monthly. $3.00 a Year

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., NEW YORK

Just take these two books and look them over—IT WILL COST YOU NOTHING!

WE WILL SEND THEM FREE

THEN IF YOU DON'T WANT THEM SEND THEM BACK AT OUR EXPENSE

"Wish You a Merry Christmas!" will *mean* something if the wish is accompanied with one of these joy-dispensing books:

Here's a Merry Book By a Merry Man

"Reading the book is like listening to a humorous lecture by Marshall P. Wilder, full of wit and brightness, and it will cheer and comfort the most morose man or woman just to read it."—*Baltimore American.*

THE SUNNY SIDE OF THE STREET

By MARSHALL P. WILDER

Author of "People I Have Smiled With."

"His book—like American conversation—is made up of anecdotes. He talks intimately of Richard Croker, President McKinley, President Harrison, Joseph Jefferson, Senator Depew, Henry Watterson, Gen. Horace Porter, Augustin Daly, Henry Irving, Buffalo Bill, King Edward VII., Mrs. Langtry, and a host of other personages, large and small, and medium sized. He tells many good stories. We can recommend his book as cheerful reading."—*New York Times.*

"It is replete with anecdotes and observations relating to the humorous side of life, intimate bits of interesting personalia, and bright and witty chat concerning things in general."—*Pittsburg Leader.*

12mo, Cloth. Humorous Pen-and-Ink Sketches by Bart Haley. Frontispiece Portrait of Mr. Wilder. $1.20 net.

Frederic Remington says of this Delightful Book that it "would make a wooden Indian part with his cigars."

PARISIANS OUT OF DOORS

By F. BERKELEY SMITH

Author of "How Paris Amuses Itself," "The Real Latin Quarter," etc.

"It is a kaleidoscopic miscellany of anecdote, grave and gay; brief bits of biography and impressionistic portrayal of types, charming glimpses into Parisian life and character, and, above all, descriptions of the city's chief, and, to outward view, sole occupation—the art of enjoying oneself. Tourists have learned that Mr. Smith is able to initiate them into many mysteries uncatalogued or only guardedly hinted at by more staidly respectable and professional guides."—*The Globe*, New York.

12mo, Cloth. Illustrated with Drawings by the Author and Several French Artists. Water-color Frontispiece by F. Hopkinson Smith. $1.50 net.

SPECIAL CHRISTMAS OFFER

To any responsible man or woman reader of THE LITERARY DIGEST we will send either one or both of these books, carriage prepaid, on approval. After three days' examination you may remit the price, or, if you do not wish to keep the books, you may return them at our expense. Sign and send us the attached coupon or a copy of it.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY, Pubs., New York

L. D.

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY
New York

Please send me on approval* "The Sunny Side of the Street" (Price $1.20 net), "Parisians Out of Doors" (Price $1.50 net). If I decide to keep them (it) I will remit the price, otherwise I will return the books in three days at your expense.

Name.....

Address.....

Date.....

*If you want only one book, cross out the other title.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Life Problem

Hurry, keen concentration,
Hard, nervous Brain work,
Either in Woman or Man,
Does no Harm—*or*
Does Terrible Injury.
It all depends on FOOD
and the mental condition.

If you find yourself growing weak, or that stomach or any other trouble is setting in, it's a sure sign you are using up more gray matter than the food replaces.

How correct it?

Change your diet! Quit coffee entirely.
Breakfast on a little Fruit,
A dish of GRAPE-NUTS and Cream,
A Soft-boiled Egg, Toast, and
A Cup of POSTUM.

There you are, nourished and happy until lunch time, and sure you have the food that the life forces use to fully rebuild the waste in gray matter in nerves and brain.

"There's a Reason. ***Prove it, YOU.***

Grape-Nuts

VOSE

HAVE BEEN ESTABLISHED
54 YEARS

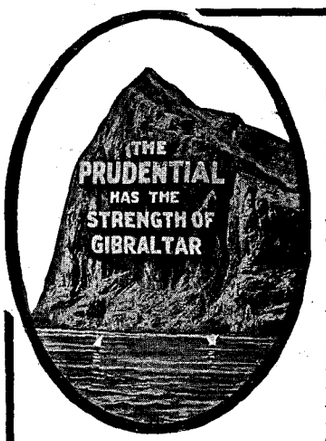
and are receiving more favorable comments to-day from an artistic standpoint than all other makes combined.

WE CHALLENGE COMPARISONS.

By our easy payment plan every family in moderate circumstances can own a **VOSE** piano. We allow a liberal price for old instruments in exchange, and deliver the piano in your house free of expense. You can deal with us at a distant point the same as in Boston. Catalogue, books, etc., giving full information mailed free.

VOSE & SONS PIANO CO.,
160 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

PIANOS



SAVE

for your Own and your Family's Future.

You may be surprised to know how profitably you can invest even an average of $2.00 per week in Endowment Life Insurance in

The Prudential

Cash amount payable to you (if living) in 10, 15 or 20 years with Dividends (according to plan selected).
If the Insured dies before the end of the Endowment Period, the full amount of the policy is paid to the beneficiary.

We desire to correspond with you on the subject and furnish full information as to Rates, Benefits and Privileges.

Write for information, Dept. R

Prudential Insurance Company of America
Incorporated as a Stock Company by the State of New Jersey.
JOHN F. DRYDEN, President
Home Office: NEWARK, N. J.

The last word of Science

CALOX

The Oxygen Tooth Powder

Science has discovered that dental decay is due to the action of bacteria, which lodge on the surfaces of the teeth and produce lactic acid, which destroys the enamel. The discovery of

CALOX

has provided a scientific means of securing perfect cleanliness of the teeth and freedom from decay.

A postal will bring you a sample sufficient for several days' trial and full information concerning this wonderful oxygen-producing dentifrice.

McKESSON & ROBBINS
95 Fulton Street **New York**

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED